



Mr. THO^s. DYCHE.

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Mr. THO^s. DYCHE.

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TO THE

English Tongue:

IN TWO PARTS.

The *First*, proper for *Beginners*, shewing a *Natural* and *Easy* Method, to pronounce and exprefs both *Common Words* and *Proper Names*; in which particular Care is *had* to shew the *Accent*, for preventing *Vicious Pronunciation*.

The *Second*, for such as are advanced to some *Ripeness* of *Judgement*, containing Observations on the *Sounds* of *Letters* and *Diphthongs*; Rules for the true Division of *Syllables*, and the Use of *Capitals*, *Stops*, and *Marks*: With large Tables of *Abbreviations* and *Distinctions* of Words; and several *Alphabets* of *Copies* for young Writers.

To which is now added,

An APPENDIX, containing many additional Lessons in Prose and Verse, *first* in Words of One Syllable only; and then mixed with words of two, three, four, five, six and seven Syllables.

By T. DYCHE, Schoolmaster at *Stratford Bow*.

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TO THE

Worthy Members and Promoters of the SOCIETY, united for the Clothing and Tuition of an Hundred Poor Boys in the Parish of St. Giles, Gripple-gate.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU were pleased kind'y to receive the former edition of this Guide to our mother tongue, which encourages me to hope, that it may be still more acceptable to you with additions and improvements, and that not only the children of your own charity school, but many others also, may reap the benefit designed for them, both in the compiling and publishing of it.

I cannot, but, with the greatest joy and sincerity congratulate the wonderful success you have lately had in the unanimous promotion of your truly noble design. The generous legacy of 200*l.* left you by Mr. Thomas Moore, wherewith you were enabled to purchase a piece of ground; the plentiful contributions you have procured for erecting the charity school, and dwelling house for the Master and Mistress; with that extraordinary addition of 1500*l.* from the Honourable the Lady Eleanor Hollis, for the endowment of your girls' school, are manifest declarations that you have the finger of God co operating with you in that good and charitable undertaking.

Go on still, gentlemen, with your wonted alacrity; and may your unwearied zeal and industry be (as they justly deserve,) a standing pattern, not only to be admired, but imitated by all Christendom.

I have no more to add, but that I beg the favour to be esteemed,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant, and well-wisher,

From Dean Street, Fetter }
Lane, O&C. 27, 1709. }

THO. DYCHE.

THE

P R E F A C E.

ERRORS in the first principles are of the most dangerous consequence. And as this maxim is most evidently true in religion, science, and even in every mechanic profession; so also we find, it has its proper weight in the study of languages, and particularly in our own, which is too frequently depraved from the very first foundation, by vitious pronunciation, ill spelling, and worse writing. Children are wrong taught at their first setting out, and neglected in their progress, so that their errors grow up with them; and that which would have been their greatest accomplishments, viz. the proper speaking and writing of their mother tongues, is either wholly despised, or at least despaired of, as a thing altogether unattainable.

In order to remedy, or rather to prevent, these pitiable inconveniencies, the following work has appeared several times abroad in the world; and if we may judge by the kind acceptance it has found, there is great hope, that this reformation it has not only begun in the English tongue, but has, by this time, made some considerable progress; since, not only in the charity schools, but in many other private schools, this has been made use of to teach children from their very letters. And I do know, that by a right use only of this book a child may be brought to read any chapter in the Bible, or any other piece of modern English.

The monosyllables make up a very considerable part of our language: and though I am sensible I have not set down all, yet I am sure, I have for the greatest part. And if these be taught without book, as well as within, the teachers will find a great advantage in it: because, as words of the same sound are set jingling together, the learner will take and apply the sounds with the greater ease and advantage.

When the tyro is perfect in these, and comes to the words of more syllables, he will find it to be of great advantage that the words are ranked in tables alphabetically, according to the bearing of their accent, for which there is always

The PREFACE.

direction given in the beginning of the chapter; and this is one great means to prevent mispronunciation: And here also, when the learner can read the word, I would have him exercised in committing to memory, a certain quantity every day, according as his capacity will bear. And by this means in going it twice over, a person, who has not the advantage of skill in the learned languages, shall be able to spell readily all, or the most common and difficult words, that are made use of in the English tongue.

As to the dividing of syllables, the learned Philologers themselves are not agreed in their opinions: For some would have us stick close to the Latin rule, laid down in our common grammars; as thinking it most commendable that our Language be reduced to the standard of the learned languages: While others are of opinion with Comenius, "That consonants should be joined with that vowel that gives the softest sound to the ear." And, I must confess, that, in teaching children to read, I think the ear is the best guide. But I have found out a method, which probably will oblige both parties: For the words are divided according to the rules of the Latin Grammarians; And where a consonant would sound better to the ear, with the following vowel, than that before it, I have placed this mark (") which was invented purely for this purpose; and I call it a double accent, because the bearing of the accent, or stress of the voice, upon that syllable, draws the consonant to the preceding vowel, in the sounding of the words, which, by the rule of spelling ought to be separated from it. Thus we spell *ve-stry*, *vi-sit*, *ban-ish*; but we pronounce *ves-try*, *vis-it*, *ban-ish*; and they that do not like the Latin rule of spelling, may with ease teach by the tables according to the ear, because the words are every where marked, where the rule and the ear disagree.

The second part is only of use to such as are tolerably perfect in the first, and have something of capacity. I mean the rules are such as cannot be easily instilled into mere children, but may exercise even some grown persons, and without any reflection upon their parts or ingenuity. It has been acknowledged to me, that several at men's estate, have not thought it any shame to improve themselves by these rules, both as to their pronunciation and writing. And how can

this latter, especially, be performed with any credit, if regard be not had to the several uses of the letters, points, marks, abbreviations, and distinctions of words? Of all which you will find here perhaps the largest tables that are any where extant.

You have, after all these, a collection of several alphabets of words fit for copies, and a touch of the modish hands themselves, wherein is shewn the order and dependence of letters one upon another, in such a manner as they ought to be learned: All which cannot but be of use, as well as diversion to the learner.

In the whole performance I have had the advice and approbation of several of my learned brethren; not being willing to depend entirely upon my own judgement in a matter of such consequence to the public. However, I must say this in my own behalf, (and I hope it will not pass for any breach of modesty) that the greatest part of my life has been spent in studying the best methods I could, to promote the public benefit in my own faculty; and the success has often been answerable to the pleasure I have taken in the work. And whenever that time shall come, which will incapacitate me for the public service of my native country, I very believe life itself will be but an uneasy burden.

TO

My Ingenious Friend the AUTHOR,

UPON THIS

Judicious and Useful Performance.

WHAT ! shall a son of learning condescend ;
To childish years his helping hand to lend ?
Stoop to a task that scholars think below
Their sphere : Yet such a task as we must owe
To scholarship, with nicest judgement join'd,
If we would have it perfect in its kind.
Shall he thus serve his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse ?
Too well she knows the service he has done,
That half's perform'd in what is well begun ;
That from a low foundation must arise
The fabric that's design'd to reach the skies,
Yet no old fashioned model here you'll view,
But a contrivance, noble, neat, and new,
And tho' compil'd with ornament and grace,
Yet usefulness has here the chiefest place.
These rules are well design'd to take away
The scandal that upon our nation lay ;
Where elegance a stranger was, and few
The beauties of their mother-language knew,
These rules must rectify both tongue and pen,
If youth would speak and write like learned men ;
For foreign tongues can ne'er be rightly known,
Unless we're well acquainted with our own.

N. TATE, [Poet Laureate]

To the Reverend and ingenious Mr. THOMAS
DYCHE, on his New Edition of the Guide to the
English Tongue.

WHILE numbers strove, in the Olympic game,
To win the prize, and reach immortal fame,
Th' impartial judges sing'd out the man,
Who most expertly fought, or fleetest ran :
The glorious garland the grand victor crown'd,
And clam'rous echoes did his praise resound.
So num'rous writers of the learned band,
Whose well designed attempts renown command,
With equal merit long, expecting staid,
To gain the verdict of the lovely maid :
But, all, appearing to Minerva's view,
She own'd her laurel did belong to you :
All the judicious, with united voice,
Confirm her sentence, and approve her choice,
How great an honour do we justly owe
To those, from whom each art at first did flow !
Some were extoll'd like deities on earth
For giving an inferior art its birth ;
Succeeding ages still revere their name,
And endless time their glory will proclaim.

This just essay you have perform'd so well,
Records will shew 'twas Dyché first learn'd to spell:
Orthography, tho' fair, still prov'd so coy,
That few durst court her, fewer could enjoy ;
In such confused labyrinths she rov'd,
The best endeavours unsuccessful prov'd ;
But you the long wish'd guiding clue have found,
(A task too hard for learning less profound)
That, by your skilful and most apt address,
She's now grown gentle, easy of access ;
By method, tho' concise, so plain and true,
That even dullards must improve by you :
So great's your merit, your performance such,
Envy's struck dumb, while love can't say too much.

Your Friend and Admirer,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

A
GUIDE to the ENGLISH TONGUE.
PART I.

The Alphabet of LETTERS.

<i>Old English.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>The Names of the Letters.</i>
A	a	A	ay
B	b	B	bee
C	c	C	cee
D	d	D	dee
E	e	E	e
F	f	F	eff
G	g	G	jee
H	h	H	aytsh
I	i	I	i
J	j	J	jay
K	k	K	cay
L	l	L	ell
M	m	M	em
N	n	N	en
O	o	O	o
P	p	P	pee
Q	q	Q	cu
R	r	R	ar
S	s	S	efs
T	t	T	tee
U	u	U	you
V	v	V	vee
W	w	W	double yu
X	x	X	eks
Y	y	Y	wi
Z	z	Z	zed
A	5		

Of Syllables.

The VOWELS.

a e i o u, and y, when it follows a consonant.

The CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r f s t v w x y z.

Double LETTERS.

c c f f h h l l m m n n p p r r s s t t v v x x z z.

C H A P. I.

Of SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
qua	que	qui	quo	
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah	eh		oh	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump
ant	ent	int	ont	unt
ast	est	ist	ost	ust
ath	eth	ith	oth	uth

Of Syllables.

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TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	fma	fme	fmi	fmo	fmu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	fna	fne	fni	fno	fnu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	fpa	fpe	fpi	fpo	fpu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	fqua	fque	fqui	fquo	
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	fla	fte	fhi	fho	flu
dwa	dwe	dwi			fwa	fwe	fwi	fwo	fwu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	twa	twe	twi	two	
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	wha	whe	whi	who	
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	phra	phre	phri	phro	phu
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	fcr	fcre	fcri	fcro	fcr
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	fhra	fhre	fhri	fhro	fhru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	fpla	fple	fpli	fpro	fpu
rha	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu	fpra	fpre	fpri	fpro	fpu
fca	fce	fci	fco	fcu	ftra	ftre	ftri	fthro	ftru
fha	fhe	fhi	fho	fhu	fthra	fthre	fthri	fthro	fthru
fka	fke	fki	fko	fku	fthwa	fthwe	fthwi		

C H A P. II.

Significant words of one Syllable.

TABLE I.

Of words ending in a single Consonant

BAB cab dab mab nab tab blab crab drab
 scab flab stab fwab. Deb web Zeb Bib fib
 gib nib rib crib drib glib squib. Bob cob fob gob
 hop job lob mob knob rob fob squob throb. Bub
 cub dub hub nub rub tub blub chub club drub
 frub grub snub stub scrub thrub. Bad dad gad

had lad mad pad sad wad brad clad glad plad
 shad. Bed fed led Ned red Ted wed bled bred
 fled shed sped shred thred. Bid did hid kid lid
 rid chid quid. Cod Dod God hod jod nod pod
 quod rod sod tod clod plod shod trod. Bud cud
 dud mud spud stud. Bag cag fag gag hag jag
 lag nag rag tag wag brag crag drag flag knag
 shag snag stag swag wrag scrag. Beg keg leg
 Meg peg dreg. Big dig fig gig jig lig pig rig
 wig grig prig swig trig twig whig sprig strig.
 Bog cog dog fog Gog hog jog log nog clog flog
 frog prog. Bug dug hug jug lug mug pug rug
 tug plug shug slug smug snug drug shrug. Dam
 ham pam ram sam dram flam sham swam tram.
 Gem hem Clem stem them. Dim him rim
 Tim brim Crim grim prim skim slim swim trim
 whim. Tom from whom. Bum gum hum
 Lum mum num rum sum chum crum drum clum
 glum plum scum stum swum strum thrum. Ban
 can Dan fan man Nan pan ran tan van wan bran
 clan plan scan span swan than. Ben den fen hen
 men pen ten wen sken then when wren. Bin
 din fin gin hin jin kin lin pin fin tin win chin
 grin shin skin spin thin scrin. Con don son
 won yon. Bun dun fun gun Mun nun pun run
 sun tun spun stun. Cap gap hap lap map nap pap
 rap sap tap chap clap flap snap swap trap wrap
 scrap strap. Hep nep step. Dip gip hip jip lip
 nip pip rip sip tip chip clip drip slip ship skip
 flip snip trip whip scrip strip. Fop hop lop mop
 pop sop top chop crop drop stop knop prop shop
 flop stop strop. Cup sup tup prup. Bar car far
 jar mar par tar war char Czar scar spar star.
 Her Ker. Fir sir stir Bur cur fur Hur pur blur
 fur flur spur. Has was. Hus pus plus thus.

plad at cat fat gat hat mat. Nat pat rat fat tat vat
 bred Vrat brat chat gnat glat prat that what sprat
 lid quat. Bet fet get jet let met net pet set wet yet
 pod ret tret whet. Bit cit fit hit kit nit pit quit sit
 cud it wit chit flit grit knit skit slit spit twit whit writ
 g jag blit sprit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot trot sot wot
 knag lot clot knot plot quot Scot shot snot spot trot.
 g leg out cut gut hut nut put glut scut shut slut smut
 g rig rut. By my py bly Bry buy cry dry fly fry ply
 strig. ry shy sky fly spy sty thy try vy why wry.

TABLE II.

Of Words ending with two or more Consonants.

E Bb. Back hack jack lack pack quack rack sack
 tack black clack crack knack slack smack
 clum hack stack track wrack thwack Beck deck keek
 Ban neck peck check speck. Dick kick lick nick pick
 bran quick rick tick sick wick brick chick crick prick
 n hen pick thick trick thwick. Cock dock hock lock
 Bin mock pock rock sock block clock crock flock
 chin frock knock smock stock. Buck duck luck
 son muck ruck suck tuck chuck cluck pluck stuck
 n run truck struck. Act fact pact tract. Sect Pict strict
 p pap Odd. Gaff quaff raff chaff draff staff. Tiff cliff
 wrap off skiff twiff Off cloff scoff. Buff cuff huff
 p lip off muff puff ruff bluff gruff snuff stuff. Aft
 skip haft waft craft shaft. Est left cleft theft. Gift list
 mop list drift shift shrift thrift. Ost soft croft cust tust
 shop haft. Egg Degg Clegg. High nigh sigh. Fight
 ar far ht might night sight tight wight right bright
 Aar. ht fright knight plight flight wright spright.
 r blur b. Eld. Bald scald. Geld held. Gild mild wild
 mild. Old bold cold fold gold hold mold sold

told scold. Calf half. Elf pelf shelf. Wolf. Balk
 calk talk walk chalk stalk. Elk belk yelk welk.
 Bilk milk sitk whilk. Folk. Bulk fulk gulk
 hulk skulk. All ball call gall hall mall pall tall
 wall shail small stall scall thrall. Bell cell dell
 ell fell gell hell Nell quell sell tell well yell
 kell dwell knell shell smell Snell spel swell. Il
 bill dill fill gill hill jill kill mill nill pill fill till
 will chill drill skill spill squill still swill thrill trill
 shrill. Doll loll Moll Noll droll. Boll poll roll
 toll stoll scroll. Bull dull cull full gull hull lull
 mull null pull scull trull. Balm calm palm
 qualm salm. Alms. Elm helm whelm. Film
 Holm. Culm Ulm. Aln Caln. Alp scalp. Help
 yelp whelp. Filp. Fulp gulp gulph. Alt halt
 malt salt shalt. Belt felt gelt melt pelt welt smelt
 spelt. Gilt guilt hilt jilt milt wilt squilt spilt stilt.
 Bolt colt dolt Holt jolt polt. Jamb lamb. Kamb
 wemb. Limb. Bomb comb tomb womb. Dumb
 rumb plumb thumb. Damn. Limn hymn.
 Camp damp lamp ramp vamp champ clamp
 cramp stamp swamp. Hemp Kemp. Gamp
 himp limp pimp shrimp. Pump Bump dump
 jump mump pump rump crump frump plump
 stump thump trump. Nymph. And band hand
 land rand sand wand Bland brand gland grand
 stand strand. End bend fend lend mend rend
 send tend vend blend spend. Bind find hind
 kind mind rind wind blind grin'd twin'd. Bond
 fond pond strond. Funn'd shunn'd stunn'd.
 Bang fang gang hang rang sang tang sang
 slang twang. Bing ding ling ring sing wing
 bring cling fling sling string fwing thing wring
 spring string. Long song prong throng wrong
 strong throne tongue. Bung dung hung rung

Bulk clung flung flung stung swung wrung
 Bank hank lank rank sank tank blank
 trunk drank flank frank plank prank shank
 thrank slank spank stank thank twank. Penk.
 Ink link pink sink tink wink blink brink chink
 clink drink shrink skink flink stink think twink.
 Monk. Funk punk sunk slunk drunk trunk stunk
 thrunk. Hunks munks punks trunks. Ann.
 Ant cant pant rant want Zant chant grant plant
 quant scant slant. Bent dent. Kent lent pent
 rent tent vent went scent shent spent trent.
 Dint hint lint mint flint squint. Sprint flint
 Pint. Font pont wont front. Hunt runt blunt
 brunt grunt. Apt capt gapt lapt rapt chapt.
 Clapt flapt snapt strapt swapt trapt wrapt. Kept
 wept slept stept swept. Dipt hipt ript sipt tipt
 chipt clipt dipt shipt skipt slipt tript whipt stript.
 Lopt popt sopt topt chopt cropt dropt propt
 shopt slopt stopt. Barb garb. Herb verb.
 Kirk. Orb. Curb. Bard card gard hard lard
 ward yard chard marr'd. Herd sherd. Bird
 gird third. Cord ford lord sword word. Curd
 furr'd blurr'd spurr'd. Dwarf scarf wharf. Turf
 scurf. Ark bark cark dark lark mark park clark
 shark spark stark. Jerk yerker clerk querk. Irk
 firck shirk smirk. Cork fork pork work York
 stork. Lurk Turk snurk. Carl marl snarl. Bird
 girl twirl whirl. Curl furl hurl purr churl snurl.
 Arm barm farm harin warm charm swarm.
 Term sperm. Firm form storm. Worm. Barn
 yarn. Bern dern fern kern yern stern. Born corn
 horn morn torn worn scorn shorn sworn thorn.
 Urn burn turn churn spurn. Carp harp warp
 scarp sharp. Querker. Chirp. Thorp. Bars cars
 Mars pars stars, Art cart dart fart hart mart

part tart wart chart quart smart start thwart.
 Pert vert. Dirt girt flirt shirt skirt spirt squirt.
 Fort port sport. Dört mört sört tört short. Wort
 snort. Curt hurt blurt Sturt. Ash cash dash hash
 lash mash pash rash fash tash wash clash crash flash
 flash gnash plash quash shash smash swash trash splash
 squash. Nesh flesh fresh thresh Dish fish kish pish
 with Shish swish Bush hush gush push rush tush
 blush brush crush flush plush south thrush. Ask ask
 cask lask mask task flask Desk. Fisk risk brisk frisk
 whisk. Busk dusk husk musk rusk tusk. Asp gasp
 basp rasp wasp clasp grasp. Lisp wisp crisp. Cusp.
 As bas las mas pas bras clas glas. Bes ces
 guess less mess ness bless chess dress tress stress. Biss
 hiss kiss miss piss bliss swiss. Boss joss loss moss.
 Ross foss toss cross dross gloss gross. Buss fuss.
 Huss truss. Cast fast hast last mast past vast waste
 blast. Best guest jest lest nest pest rest test vest
 west yest zest blest chest crest dress quest wrest.
 Fist list mist pist wist grist twist whist wrist
 Cost lost tost crost frost. Ghost host most post.
 Dust gust just lust must rust crust trust thrust.
 Bath gath hath lath math path swath wrath
 Beth Heth Seth. Pith fish with Frith smith. Goth
 löth möth bröth clöth fröth tröth wroth. Böth
 döth quoth floth. Balch. Belch Welch squelch
 filch milch pilch. Hulch. Hanch lanch blanch
 branch granch stanch. Bench quench tench
 wench drench French stench trench wrench.
 Pinch winch clinch flinch. Bunch dunch hunch
 lunch punch. Tenth. Ninth. Arch march parch
 starch. Perch. Birch. Porch torch scorch.
 Lurch church. Corps. Harch march. Birth.
 Forth worth. First thirst. Burst curst durst

wart. Hurst. Batch catch hatch latch match patch watch
 squirt. scratch smatch snatch thatch scratch. Fetch ketch
 Wort. fetch vetch sketch wretch stretch. Itch bitch ditch
 hash. tch hitch nitch rich witch flitch flitch switch
 flash. witch which. Botch hotch potch notch Scotch.
 plash. Dutch hutch crutch much such.

TABLE III.

Words with e Final, lengthening the Sound of the Syllable.

B ABE Glebe. Jibe bribe tribe. Lobe robe
 globe. Cube tube. Ace dace face lace mace
 pace race brace chace grace place space trace.
 ace dice lice mice nice rice sice tice vice price
 lice spice trice twice thrice. Duce Bruce fluce
 ruce spruce. Bade cade fade jade lade made.
 vade blade shade flade spade trade. Bede Mede
 lede. Bide guide hide ride side tide wide chide
 glide pride slide stride. Ode bode code mode node
 ode strode. Jude rude crude Prude. Safe chafe.
 life life rise wife knife strife. Age cage gage page
 age sage wage stage. Huge. Ake bake cake lake
 nake rake fake flake snake spake flake. Ecke reke
 heke. Dike like pike tike spike strike. Coke joke
 yoke yoke broke choke cloke croke smoke spoke
 oke. Duke Luke puke fluke. Ale bale cale dale
 ale hale male pale sale tale vale wale scale shale
 ale Swale whale. Ile file guile mile pile tile vile
 vile smile spile stile while. Bole cole dole hole
 hole pole sole stole whole strole. Bule mule
 ule rule yule. Came dame fame game lame

name fame tame blame brame crame frame
 shame. Rheme scheme theme. Lime rime time
 chime crime grime prime slime thyme. Come
 some. Dōme fōme hōme pōme lōme Rōme
 tome blome frome. Fume plume spume.
 Bane cane Dane Jane lane mane pane vane
 wane crane grane plane swane. Dine fine
 kipe line mine nine pine sine tine vine wine
 brine chine shine swine thine trine twine whine
 shrine. One gōne dōne. Bōne cōne hone none
 tone drōne shōne flōne throne. June tune
 prune. Toe Shoe. Ape cape gape nape rape
 trape crape grape scape shape Snape scrape.
 Pipe ripe wipe gripe snipe tripe stripe. Cope
 hope mope nope pope rope sōpe tope grope
 scope flope trope. Are bare care dare fare hare
 mare pare rare tare ware blare chare clare
 glare scare share Slare snare spare square flare
 sware. Bere here mere pere rere vere were
 frere there where. Ire dire fire hire mire quire
 fire tire wire shire spire squire. Bore core fore
 gore lore more pore sore tore wore yore score
 shore snore store swore whore. Ure cure dure
 lure pure sure. Base case grase. Wase chafe
 phrase. Cise rise wise guise. Dose hose lose
 nose pose rose chose close glose prose those
 whose. Use muse cruse. Ate bate date fate gate
 hate. Kate late mate pate rate fate. Tate plate
 prate scate slate state. Bite kite mite quite rite
 fite blite smite snite spite trite white write
 thwite. Cote dote mote note quote rote vote
 blote smote wrote. Lothe clothe. Lute mute
 flute shute. Cue due hue rue sue blue clue
 flue glue. Prue spue true. Cave gave have
 lave rave save wave brave crave grave knave

have flave stave thrave. Drive five hīve drive
 five thrive. Gives fives lives knīves wīves. Give
 five five. Cove hove Jove rove wove clove drove
 love strove throve. Dove love glove shove move
 prove. Gaze maze blaze craze glaze graze. Badge
 edge madge. Edge hedge ledge sedge wedge
 edge fledge pledge sledge. Fidge ridge bridge.
 edge hodge lodge stodge. Budge judge drudge
 udge snudge trudge. Mange range change
 ange strange. Dinge hinge singe tinge cringe
 ange swinge twinge springe. Plunge sponge.
 arce scarce parce. Barge large charge. Serge
 arge. Forge gorge. Purge surge spurge. Hague
 ague. Rogue vogue.

TABLE IV.

Of Monosyllables consisting of Diphthongs

L AID maid paid staid straid. Straight.
 Ail bail fail hail jail mail nail pail quail
 ail fail tail vail wail flail frail snail trail. Aim
 aim claim. Cain fain gain lain main pain rain
 in wain blain brain chain drain grain plain skain
 in Spain stain swain train twain sprain stain.
 int paint quaint saint taint plaint. Air fair hair
 ir chair stair. Bait wait plait strait. Faith faith.
 (ei) Neigh weigh. Feign reign. Seine veine
 int. Seize. Heir their. Eight height weight
 eight streight.
 (oi) Voice choice. Void. Coif. Oil boil coil
 ail moil poil quoil soil toil broil spoil. Coin foin
 in loin groin. Joint point. Hoise noise Poise.
 oist joist moist. Coit Doit foit.

(au) Daub. Baud laud maud fraud. Lau d
 Waugh. Baught caught taught draught fraugh
 Aunt daunt haunt jaunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaugh
 Cause pause clause gauge.

(eu) Feud. Rheum.

(ou) Thou couch gouch pouch touch vou
 ouch flouch Loud cloud croud shroud. Gou
 Cough Gough hough fough tough trough. Bou
 plough slough. Dough through. Ought boug
 fought nought fought brought drought thoug
 wrought. Foul joul soul. Noun Ounce bound
 flounce trounce. Bound found hound moun
 pound round found wound ground. Count moun
 Blount. Our pour four flour scour. Four tou
 your. Guard. Bourn mourn. Douse how
 louse mouse souse chouse spouse rouze. Out ho
 gout pout rout clout doubt flout grout scout sho
 snout stout trout spout. Louth mouth south
 Youth.

(ee) Bee fee see lee flee free glee knee thee tre
 three. Fleece Greece geese. Beech leech. Breech
 creech peech screech. Deed feed heed need ree
 feed weed bleed breed creed freed speed steed Twee
 Beef reef. Leek meek peek seek week cheek cree
 gleek Greek fleek. Feel heel keel peel reel kne
 steel wheel. Deem seem team. Been keen fee
 queen screen spleen. Deep keep peep weep cree
 sheep sleep steep sweep. Beer deer jeer leer pee
 fear veer cheer freer queer steer. Bees fees lee
 fees knees trees leese cheese breeze freeze sneeze
 squeeze wheeze. Beet feet leet meet Peet flee
 gleet greet sheet fleet sweet street. Teeth. Beeve
 reeve fleuve.

(oo) Good hood wood blood flood stood Foot

Lauod rood brood. Hoof loof woof proof. Book
 fraughk hook look nook rook took brook crook
 t flaugh k snook. Cool fool pool rool school stool.
 pol. Boom coom doom loom room bloom
 om gloom groom Boon moon noon soon
 vouon swoon. Coop hoop loop poop soop droop
 Gouop stoop troop whoop Boor door moor poor
 Bouog Gooose loose noose. Foot foot. Boot coot
 bougt moot root toot shoot. Tooth sooth soothe
 hougth oothe. Ooze booze.
 bounea) Pea sea tea yea flea plea. Each beach
 mounch. Leach peach reach teach bleach breach
 mounch. Dead head lead read bread dread stead
 ur toud spread. Bead lead mead read flead knead
 houd. Deaf leaf sheaf. League. Beak leak
 ut hook reak weak bleak break creak freak sneak speak
 t shook screak squeak. Beal deal heal meal neal peal
 south steal weal squeal steal wheal. Rea'm. Dealt.
 lth wealth stealth. Beam ream seam team
 ee tream cream dream gleam steam scream stream.
 Breead dean lean mean wean yean clean glean quean
 ed reean. Heap leap reap cheap. Bear pear tear
 Tweear swear. Dear fear ear hear fear near year blear
 k crear flear shear smear snear spear stear. Search.
 l kneal pearl. Pearce searce Earn learn. Heart.
 n feeath dearth hearth. Ease peas seas teaze fleas
 o creeas pease. Cease lease pease crease grease. Leash.
 r peast. East beast feast least. Sweat threat. Beat
 es leeast meat peat seat teat bleat cheat great treat
 sneezat. Death breath sheath. Breath sheathe
 t fleeathe.
 Beeea) Coach loach poach roach broach. Goad
 oad road toad wad brad. Loaf, Oak roak
 Fooo

foak. Coal foal goal foal shoal. Foam gloam
 roam. Joan loan moan roan gloan Sloan. O
 boar hoar roar soar shoar. Boast coast roast toad
 Boat coat goat moat float groat float throat.

(ie) Fief brief chief thief. Liege Piece. Sieg
 Shriek. Field yield shield. Fiend friend. Fier
 pierce tierce. Grieve. Priest. Thieve.

(ui) Suit bruit fruit. Build guilt. Juice flui
 Cruise bruise.

(aw) Aw daw haw jaw law maw paw raw fa
 taw chaw claw crawl draw flaw gnaw shaw spa
 thaw flaw. Bawd. Sauce. Awf. Awl bawl ca
 mawl brawl crawl drawl spawl sprawl squal. Haw
 shawm Dawn fawn lawn pawn fawn brawn draw
 prawn thrawn.

(ew) Dew few hew Jew mew new pew few ye
 blew brew chew clew crew drew flew grew kne
 shew skew flew flew screw shrew threw. Hew
 lew'd mew'd shew'd. Hewn shewn. Bews new
 Newt.

(ow) Bow low mow row sow tow blow cro
 flow frow glow grow know prow show flow sno
 flow trow skrow shrow throw. Bow cow ho
 mōw nōw vōw brōw plōw. Owl bowl cowl fo
 howl. Own mown sown blown flown grow
 known shown town. Down gown lown brow
 clown drown frown. Lowr tower. Bows ro
 blows. Growth.

(ay) Ay bay day gay hay jay kay may n
 pay ray lay fay way blay bray clay dray gr
 play slay spay stay sway tray spray stray.

(ey) Hey pey bey Dey grey they trey whey.

(oy) Boy coy foy joy moy noy toy. Loyd cloy

(uy) Buy Guy.

(eau) Beau Bcaux.

(ieu) Dieu lieu.

(iew) View.

A PRAXIS on the MONOSYLLABLES.

ALL things are known to God, and though his
his throne of state be far on high, yet doth
his eyes look down to us in this low world, and
see all the ways of the sons of men.

If we go out, he marks our steps: And when
we go in, no door can shut him from us. While
we are by ourselves, he knows all our vain
thoughts, and the ends we aim at. And when
we talk to friend or foe, he hears our words, and
views the good or harm we do to them or to our-
selves.

When we pray, he notes our zeal. All the
day long, he minds how we spend our time, and
no dark night can hide our works from him. If
we play the cheat he marks the fraud, and hears
the least word of a false tongue.

He sees, if our hearts are hard to the poor, or
if by alms, we help their wants: If in our breast
we pine at the rich, or if we are well pleas'd
with our own state. He knows all that we do;
and be we where we will, he is sure to be with
us.

Let us then set ourselves in God's sight, and
look what there is in us, that he hates; and
when sin tempts us, let us stay from the act,
till we can find a place, where his eyes will not
see us.

Bless'd are they, O Lord, who live on
earth, as in thy sight, and have thee in all

A P R A X I S.

their thoughts : For with thee is the well of life,
and in thy light shall we see light.

The Lord, who made the ear of man,
Must needs hear all of right :

He made the eye, all things must then
Be plain, in his clear sight.

The Lord doth know the thoughts of man,
His heart he sees most plain ;

The Lord on high man's thoughts doth scan,
And sees they are but vain.

But, oh ! that man is safe and sure,
Whom thou doest keep in awe ;

And, that his life may be most pure,
Dost guide him in thy law :

For he shall live in peace and rest,
He fears not at his death ;

Love fills his heart, and hope his breast :
With joy he yields his breath.

C H A P. II.

Diffyllables, or Words consisting of Two Syllables.

TABLE I.

Dyffyllables accented upon the first syllable.

A B-bot	af-ter	al-so	am-bush
ab-ject	a-ged	al-tars	an-chor
ab-sent	a-gue	al-ways	an-gel
ac-cent	al-ly	am-ber	an-ger
ad-der	al-mond	am-ble	an-gle

life,	an-gry	ban-ner	bi"sket	bri-dle
	n"guish	ban-quet	bit-ten	brief-ly
	nife	ban-ter	bit-ter	bri-er
	n-nals	bap-tism	bit-tern	brigh-ness
	n-fwer	bar-ble	black-ness	brim-stone
	n-them	bar-ber	blan-ket	bro"thel
	n-tic	bar-gain	bla"zon	bro"ther
	n vil	bar-ley	ble"nish	bru-tish
	ny	bar-rel	bli"ster	bub-ble
	pron	bar-ren	bloo"dy	buc-ket
	cher	bar-row	blof-foms	buck-ler
	dent	bar-ter	blub-ber	bud-get
	gue	bash-ful	blun-der	buf-fet
	mour	ba"sket	blu-ster	bul-lock
	my	ba-son	bod-kin	bul-rush
	row	ba"stard	bo"dy	bul-wark
	spect	bat-ter	bol-ster	bum-kin
	ses	bat-tle	bon-dage	bun-dle
	-dit	bai-liff	bon-grace	bur-den
	-thor	bea-con	bon-nets	bur-gefs
	-es	bea-ver	boo-by	bur-nish
	bb-ler	beau-ty	boo-ty	bu"ry
	-con	beck-on	bor-der	bu"shel
	d-ger	bed-stead	bo"rough	bu"fy
ables.	d-ness	beg-gar	bor-row	büt-cher
	f-fle	bel-dam	bo-som	but-ler
	g-gage	bel-lows	bot-tle	but-ter
	lance	bel-ly	bot-tom	but-tock
e.	-lad	ber-ry	boun-ty	but-ton
	-last	be-som	bow-els	bux-om
sh	-lot	bet-ter	brace-let	buz-zard
r	-lam	bib-ber	bram-ble	Cab-bage
	n-dy	bi-ble	bran-dish	ca-bin
	nish	bil-lows	bra-zen	cal-dron
	k-rüpt	bi"shop	breth-ren	cam-bric

ca''mel	chan-nel	cler-gy	con- <i>test</i>
cam-phire	chap-man	cli-ent	con- <i>trite</i>
can-cel	cha''pel	cli-mate	con- <i>voy</i>
can-dle	cha-plain	clo-set	co''ney
can-ker	chap-ter	clou-dy	coo-per
can-non	char-ger	clov-en	cop-per
can-ton	char-ter	clow-er	co''py
can-vas	cha- <i>sten</i>	clu''ster	co''ral
ca-pon	chat-tel	clut-ter	cor- <i>ner</i>
cap-tain	chat-ter	cock- <i>ney</i>	cor-net
cap-tive	cheer-ful	cof-fee	cot-tage
car-cass	che''rish	cof-fin	co''ver
car-go	cher-ry	col-lar	co''vet
car-nal	chef-nut	col-lege	coul-ter
ca''rol	chic-ken	col-lop	coun- <i>sel</i>
car-pet	child-less	co''lours	coun- <i>try</i>
car-rot	child- <i>ish</i>	co''lumn	cou''ple
car-ry	chil-dren	come-ly	cou''rage
case-ment	chim-ney	co''met	cou''sin
cas-tle	chi''fen	com-fort	cow-ard
cas-sock	cho-fen	com-frey	cow-slip
cat-tle	chur-lish	com-mon	cox-comb
cau-dle	ceil-ing	com-mune	crack-nels
cau-sey	ci-pher	com-pact	craf-ty
ca''vil	cir-cle	com-pass	crea- <i>ture</i>
ce-dar	cir-cuit	com-pound	cre''dit
cel-lar	ci- <i>stern</i>	con-cord	cri-er
cen-ser	ci''tron	con-course	crim- <i>son</i>
cen-sure	ci''ty	con-duct	cri''tic
cen-ter	ci''vet	con-duit	crook-ed
cer-tain	ci'vil	con-flict	cuc-kold
chal-lenge	cla''mour	con-quer	crot- <i>chet</i>
cham-ber	clap-per	con-fort	cru-el
chan-cel	cla''ret	con-stant	cry''stal
chand-ler	cla-ry	con-strue	cu-bit

cuc koo	dea-con	dwin dle	ex-ile
cud-gel	deb-tor	Fa-ger	Fa-ble
cul-ly	de cent	ear ly	fa bric
cum-brance	de"luge	ea-gle	fac-tor
cum min	de fert	ear nest	fag got
cun-ning	dew-lap	earth quake	fai-ry
cu-rate	di al	east-ward	faith-ful
cur-dle	dis cord	ea fy	faith-less
cur-rent	dis-mal	ed dy	fal-low
cur-ry	di"staff	e dict	false hood
cur-tail	di"stant	et-fect	false-ly
cur-tain	di-slich	et-fort	fal-ter
cu"stard	di-vers	eigh ty	fa'mine
cu"stom	diz-zy	ci ther	fa-mous
cyg-net	doc-tor	el-bow	far-ther
cym-bal	doc-trine	el-der	far-thing
cy prus	dole ful	em-ber	fa"sten
Dag-ger	dol-phin	em-pire	fa"ther
dag-gle	do tard	emp ty	fa-thom
dain-ty	doubt-ful	end-less	fat ling
dai-ry	down-ward	en gine	fat nefs
dai-ly	dow-ry	en-sign	faul-ty
da"mage	do"zen	en ter	fa-vour
da"mask	dra"gon	en-trance	fear-ful
dam-fel	dra-per	en-try	fea-thers
dam-son	draw-er	en-voy	fee ble
dan-ger	dread-ful	en-vy	feld-fare
dan driff	dri"ven	e-qual	fel-low
dark-ly	drop-fy	er min	fe'"lon
dark-nefs	drow-fy	er-rant	fe-male
dar-ling	drunk-ard	er-ror	fen-nel
dar-nel	drunk en	e-ven	fer ret
da"stard	dry shod	e"ver	fer-ry
daugh-ter	du"chefs	e-vil	fer vent
da'zle	du-ty	eu-nuch	fet-ters

fe-ver	for-mer	gal-lant	god-defs
few-el	for-tune	gal-lon	god-head
fic-kle	for-ty	gal-lows	god-ward
fif-ty	for-ward	gal-ley	gold-en
fi ^g ure	foul-ness	gam-bol	gold-smith
fil-berd	foun-tain	gam-mon	good-ly
fil-let	four-fold	gan-der	good-ness
fil-thy	fow-ler	gan-grene	go ^o fling
fin-gers	frag-ment	gar-den	go ^o spel
fi ⁿ ish	frag-rant	gar-land	got-ten
fi ⁿ ite	frank-ly	gar-lick	go ^o vern
fir-kin	freck-led	gar-ner	grap-ple
flab-by	free-dom	gar-nish	gran-deur
fla ^o gon	fren-zy	gar-ment	gra ^o vel
flat-ter	fre-quent	gar-ret	gra-ver
flet-cher	friend-ly	ga ^o ther	grey-hound
flo ^o rid	friend-ship	gen-der	great-ness
floun-der	front-let	gen-tile	gree-dy
flou ^o rish	fro-ward	gen-tle	grie ^o vance
flow-ers	fro-zen	ge ^o sture	grie-vous
flu-ent	fru-gal	gi-ant	grind-ers
flut-ter	fruit-ful	gid-dy	gri ^o stle
fod-der	fru ^o strate	gil-der	griz-led
fol-low	ful-ness	gin-ger	gro ^o cer
fol-ly	ful-some	giz-zard	guilt-less
foo-lish	fum-ble	glad-ness	guil-ty
foot-man	fur-bish	glas-ses	gun-ner
for-ces	fur-long	glean-ings	gut-ter
fore-cast	fur-nace	gli ^o ster	Ha-bit
fore-head	fur-nish	glit-ter	hack-ney
fore-mast	fur-row	glo-ry	hail-stone
fore-ship	fur-ther	glut-ton	hai-nous
fore-skin	fur-ry	goat-ish	hai-ry
fo ^o rest	fu-ture	gob-bet	hal-bard
for-feit	Gain-ful	gob-let	hal-low

hal-ter	hem-lock	hus-band	junc-ture
ham-mer	he"rald	hyf-fop	ju"stice
ham-per	her-ring	l-dle	Keep-er
han-dle	hew-er	i-dol	ken-nel
hand-maid	hick-up	i"mage	ker-chief
hand-some	hid-den	im-pulse	ker-nel
hap-ly	high-nefs	in-cense	ker-sey
hap-pen	hin-der	in-cest	ket-tle
hap-py	hin-ges	in-fant	kid-ney
har-bour	hire-ling	in-quest	kin-dle
har-den	hi"ther	in-side	kind-nefs
har-dy	hoa-ry	in-stant	kin-dred
har-lot	hol-den	in-stinct	king-dom
harm-lefs	hol-low	in-ward	kint-folk
har-nefs	hol-pen	irk-some	kint-man
har-per	ho-ly	i-ron	kit-chen
har-row	ho"mage	i-lland	know-ledge
har-vest	ho"neft	if-sue	knuc-kie
ha-ften	ho"nour	Ja-cinth	La-bour
ha-fty	ho"ney	jac-ket	lac-key
hate-ful	hor-net	jal"per	lad-der
ha-tred	hor-ror	jave-lin	la-den
ha-ven	horfe-leech	jay-lor	la-dle
haugh-ty	ho"ftage	jea"lous	la-dy
ha"vock	hot-ly	jer-kin	lam-prey
ha"zard	hou-fes	jew-el	land-lord
ha"zel	houfe-hold	jo-cund	lan-drefs
hea"dy	how-let	join-ture	lan-guage
hear-ken	hu-man	jol-ly	lan-guifh
hear-ty	hum-ble	jour-ney	lan-tern
hea-then	hu-mour	joy-ful	lap-wing
hea"ven	hun-dred	jud-ges	large-nefs
hea"vy	hung-ry	judge-ment	laft-ly
hei-fer	hur-ry	jug-gle	latch-et
hel-met	hurt-ful	ju-lep	late-ly

la-tent	li ⁿ neage	mal-lows	mer cy
lat-ter	lin guist	malt ster	mer-maid
lat-tice	li ⁿ nen	ma ⁿ nage	mer-ry
la-ver	lin-net	man-date	mes sage
la ⁿ visht	lin-tel	man drake	me ⁿ 'tal
laugh ter	li on	man-ger	mid night
law-ful	li ⁿ quor	man-gle	migh ty
law-yer	li ⁿ 'iten	man-ner	mid-wife
la-zy	lit-ter	man-tle	mildew
lean-ness	li ⁿ 'zard	ma-ny	mil-let
lea'ther	loa-den	mar-ble	mi ⁿ 'mic
lea ⁿ ven	loath some	mar-gin	mind-ful
le gate	lob-ster	mar-ket	mi ⁿ 'nim
lei-sure	lo-cust	mar-quis	min-strel
leng-then	lof-ty	mar-row	mi ⁿ 'nute
len tils	loi-ter	mar-ry	mi-ry
leo ⁿ 'pard	loo-sen	mar-shal	mis-chief
le ⁿ 'per	lo ⁿ 'vage	mar-tyr	mi ⁿ 'strel
le ⁿ 'prou	love-ly	mar-vel	mi-ter
les-ser	low-ly	ma-son	mix-ture
let-ters	low ring	ma ⁿ 'ster	mo ⁿ 'del
let-tuce	loy-al	ma-trix	mo ⁿ 'dera
le ⁿ 'vel	lo ⁿ 'zenge	ma-tron	mo ⁿ 'dest
le-ver	lu cre	mat-ter	moi ⁿ 'sten
le-yy	luke-warm	mea ⁿ 'dow	moi ⁿ 'sture
li-cence	lum-ber	mea sure	mol ten
li-ar	lu ⁿ 'stre	med dle	mo-ment
li-er	lu ⁿ 'sty	meek ness	mo ⁿ 'ney
light-ning	lust-ful	mel-lon	mon-grel
like-ness	lu ⁿ 'string	mel-low	mon key
li ⁿ 'ly	Mag got	mem-ber	month ly
lim-beck	maid-en	mem-brane	mon-ster
lim-ber	ma ⁿ 'lice	men-tal	mo ⁿ 'ral
li ⁿ 'mit	mial-lard	mer-cer	mort-gage
li ⁿ 'mon	mal let	mer-chant	morn ing

or-row	nee-dy	of-ten	pa-per
or-sel	need-ful	oint-ment	par-boil
or-tal	neigh-bour	oy-fler	par-cel
or-tar	nei-ther	o'lives	parch-ment
o'ther	re'pnew	o-men	par-don
o-tive	ne'ther	on-ly	pa-rents
ot-to	net-tle	on-ward	pa'rish
oul-dy	ne-ver	o-pen	par-lour
oun-tain	neu-ter	o'range	par-rot
ourn-er	new-ly	or-chard	par-fley
ow-er	new-ness	or-der	par-son
ud-dy	nib-ble	or-gan	par-ty
uf-ble	nig-gard	or-phan	part-ner
ul-let	nim-ble	o'spray	par-tridge
num-ble	nip-ple	o'strich	pas-sage
nur-der	no-ble	o'ther	pa'stor
nur-mur	noi-some	ot-ter	pa'sture
nur-rain	non-sense	o-ven	pa'tent
mu-sic	non-suit	o-ver	pat-tern
mu'stard	nor-thern	out-cast	pat-ron
mu'ster	no'stril	out-most	pave-ment
nut-ter	no'thing	out-side	pay-ment
nut-ton	no'tice	out-ward	pea-cock
muz-zle	nou'rish	ox-en	pea'sant
myr-tle	no'vice	Pad-dock	peb-ble
Na-ked	nui-fance	pain-ful	pee-vish
name-ly	num-ber	pa'lace	pen-ny
nap-kin	nur-ture	pa'late	pen-five
nar-row	nut-peg	pale-ness	pe'nance
na-tive	Ob-ject	pal-frey	peo-ple
na-ture	o-dour	pal-let	pep-per
na-vel	of-fal	palm-tree	per-fect
naugh-ty	of-fer	pal-sy	pe'rils
na-vy	of-fice	pam-per	pe'rish
nee-dle	off-spring	pan-ther	per-son

pewt-er	po ^o plar	proud-ly	ran-cour
phan-sy	por-ter	pro ^o verb	ran-som
phea-sant	po-sey	pro-vince	ra ^o pid
phy ^o fic	pos-set	pru-dent	rash-ly
pic-ture	pot-sherd	pu ^o blic	ra-for
pil-grim	pot-tage	pu ^o blish	ra-ther
pil-lage	poul-try	pud-ding	rat-tling
pil-lar	pot-ter	pul-pit	ra-ven
pil-low	pow-der	pu ^o mice	ra ^o vish
pi-lot	pow-er	pu ^o nish ⁿ	rea ^o dy
pim-ple	prac-tice	pur-chase	re-al
pin-nace	pray-er	pur-ple	rea-per
pi-per	pre ^o cept	pur-pose	rea-son
pip-kin	pre ^o face	Qua ^o drant	re ^o bel
pip-pen	preg-nant	quag-mire	reck-on
pi-rate	pre ^o late	qua-ker	re ^o cord
pi ^o stol	pre ^o sence	quar-rel	red-dish
pit-cher	pre ^o sent	quar-ry	re ^o fuge
pi ^o ty	pret-ty	quar-ter	re ^o fuse
plain-ness	priest-hood	qua-ver	re ^o lic
plai ^o ster	prim-rose	que-ry	re ^o lish
plat-ter	pri ^o son	quib-ble	rem-nant
plea ^o sant	pri-vate	quick-ly	ren-der
plea ^o sure	pro-bate	quick-sand	re-ward
plen-ty	pro ^o blem	qui-et	re ^o scue
plow-share	pro-cess	qui ^o ver	re ^o spite
plumb-line	pro-duct	Rub-ble	re-tail
plum-met	pro ^o fit	rack-et	rib-band
plu-ral	pro ^o ject	raf-ter	rich-es
poc-ket	pro ^o mise	rai-ler	rid-dance
po-et	pro ^o per	rai-ment	rid-den
poi-son	pro-phet	rain-bow	rid-dle
pol-lard	pro ^o spect	rai-sins	right-ly
pom-mel	pro ^o sper	ral-ly	ri ^o gour
pon-der	pro ^o strate	ram-part	ri-ot

fi ⁿ	fcaf-fold	fex-ton	fkr-mifh
fi ⁿ ven	fcan-dal	fhab-by	flack-nefs
rob-ber	fcarce-ly	fhaf-dow	flan-der
rot-ten	fcar-let	fham-bles	flaugh-ter
rough-ly	fcat-ter	fhame-ful	flen-der
roy-al	fcep-ter	fharp-en	floth-ful
rub-bifh	fcep-tic	fhel ⁿ kel	flo ⁿ ven
rub-by	fche ⁿ dule	fhel-ter	flug-gard
rud-dy	fcho ⁿ lar	fhep-herd	flum-ber
ru-in	fci-ence	fhel ⁿ riff	fmat-ter
ru-led	fcof-fer	fhew-bread	fmit-ten
rum-mer	fcram-ble	fhip-board	fmo ⁿ ther
ru-mour	fcraper	fhip-wreck	fnow ⁿ y
rup-ture	fcrip-ture	fhil-ling	fnuf-fers
ru-ral	fcrib-ble	fhil ⁿ ver	fo-ber
Sab-bath	fcruple	fhort-ly	foc-ket
fa ⁿ -ble	fteam-fter	fhov ⁿ vel	fod-den
fack-but	fea-son	fhoul-der	foft-ly
fack-cloth	fe ⁿ cond	fhut-tle	fo-journ
fa ⁿ crift	fe-cret	fic-kle	fo ⁿ lace
fad-dle	fseem-ly	fick-nefs	fo ⁿ lemn
fad-ly	fel-dom	fign-et	fo ⁿ id
fafe-guard	fel-ler	fi-lence	fon-net
faf-fron	feli-vedge	fil-ly	for-did
fail-or	fe ⁿ nate	fil-ver	fore-ly
fal-ly	fen-tence	fim-nel	for-rel
fam-phire	fcrjeant	fim-ple	for-row
fandals	fcrmon	fi ⁿ new	for-ry
fanguine	fcrpent	fin-ful	fouth-ward
fatchel	fcrvant	fing-le	fpan-g'e
fa-tyr	fcrvice	fir-rah	fspark-le
fa-vage	fcrvile	fi ⁿ fter	fpar-row
fa-vour	fet-tle	fex-ty	fpeck-led
fca-bard	fe ⁿ ven	fkil-ful	fpeech-lefs
fca-by	fe ⁿ ver	fkil-let	fpee-dy

spi-der	flub-ble	Ta-ble	thi''fle
spike-nard	flubborn	ta-bret	thi-ther
spin dle	flu''dy	tack ling	thought-ful
spi''rit	flum-ble	ta-ken	thou-sand
spo ken	flur dy	ta''lent	thral dom
sprin kle	flur geon	tal-low	three-fold
squa"dron	sub-ject	tam my	thrif ty
squan-der	sub stance	tan-kard	thun-der
squir-rel	sub-til	tan-ner	tid ings
sta-ble	sub-urbs	tan-sy	til lage
sta''blish	suc-cour	ta per	tim-ber
stag ger	suck ling	tap ster	tim brel
stam-mer	sud-den	tar-get	tinc-ture
stan-dard	su-et	tar ry	tin-der
stan za	suf fer	tat-ler	tin-g'e
sta''ble	suf frage	ta"vern	tink ling
state ly	su''gar	taw-ney	tis sue
sta"tue	sul phur	tay-lor	ti tle
sta-ture	sum-mer	tem-per	tit tle
sta"tute	sun-dry	tem-pest	to-ken
stea dy	sup per	tem-ple	to-pic
stead-fast	sure ty	te''nant	tor ment
stee ple	sur face	ten-der	tor-toise
ster-ling	sur-feit	te net	tor-ture
ste-ward	sur name	te nor	tor-rent
sti-pend	sur-plice	te''nure	to-tal
stir-rop	swag-ger	ter-ror	to-wards
sto-mach	swal-low	te''ster	tow-el
sto-ry	sweet-ness	thank ful	tow-er
stor-my	swift ly	there-fore	trac-tate
stran ger	swol-len	thick-et	traf-fic
stran-gle	symp-tom	thick ness	trai-tor
strip-ling	sy-nod	thim ble	tram-mel
strug-gle	sy''rup	third-ly	tram-ple
strum-pet	sy''stem	thir-fty	tra"vel

tra"verse	Va-cant	vo-cal	wea pon
re a cle	val-ley	vol-ley	wea ry
rea son	va'lour	vo'lume	wea-ther
rea"sure	va lue	vo"mit	wea fel
rea-tise	va-nish	vow-el	wel come
re-ble	va pour	voy-age	wel fare
rem ble	van quish	vul gar	whē"ther
ren cher	var-nish	vul-ture	whif per
ref pass	vaf fal	Uin-brage	whif-tle
tri-al	vel-lum	um-pire	whi ther
tri"bute	vel vet	un cle	whel ly
tri-cle	ve"nom	un-der	whole-some
tri-dent	ven ture	up-per	whore dom
tri-ble	ver dict	up-right	wick ed
tri"vet	ver ger	up roar	wi"dow
tri umph	ve"ry	up ward	wil low
trod den	ves-sel	ur-chin	win dow
trop hy	vest-ment	ur gent	win-now
trou"ble	ve"stry	u-rine	win-ter
tru ant	ve sture	ut most	wis dom
trum-pet	vi-al	ut-ter	witch-craft
trun-dle	vi-car	Wa-fer	wi"ther
tu lip	vic tor	waggon	wit-nefs
tum ble	vi"gil	wain scot	wit ty
tu mour	vil lage	wa-ken	wi"zard
tu-mult	vil-lain	wal-low	wo ful
tur-ban	vine yard	wan der	wo'man
tur-nip	vint-ner	wan-ton	wo"men
tur-ret	vin-tage	war fare	won der
tur tle	vi ol	war-rant	world-ly
tu-tor	vi per	war ren	wor-ship
twen-ty	vir gin	waf-fail	wor thy
twi light	vir tue	watch ful	wo-ven
twin kle	vi"lage	wa"ter	wrathful
ty-rant	vi"fit	weak er	wrest-ling

wrin-k'e	Yar-row	yeo'men	youth-ful
writ-ten	year-ly	yon-der	Zea'lot
wrong-ful	yel-low	young-ish	zea'lous

TABLE II.

Of Diffyllables accented on the latter Syllable.

A -Base	ad-jure	a-ground	a-part
a-bate	ad-just	a-ha	a-piece
ab-hor	ad-mire	a-larm	ap-peal
a-bide	ad-mit	a-las	ap-pear
ab-jure	a-do	a-like	ap-pease
a-broad	a-dopt	a-live	ap-plaud
a-bode	ad-vance	al-lay	ap-plause
a-bove	ad-verſe	al-lege	ap-ply
abound	ad-vice	al-low	ap-point
a-bout	ad-viſe	al-lude	ap-proach
a-broad	a-far	al-lure	ap-prove
ab-ſcond	af-fair	al-moſt	a-right
ab-ſolve	af-feſt	a-loſt	a-riſe
ab-ſtain	af-firm	a-lone	ar-raign
ab-ſurd	af-fix	a-long	ar-ray
a-buſe	af-flit	a-looſe	ar-rears
ac-cept	af-ford	a-loud	ar-reſt
ac-ceſs	af-fright	al-though	ar-rive
ac-cord	af-front	a-men	a-ſcend
ac-count	a-foot	a-merce	a''ſcribe
ac-crue	a-fore	a-miſs	a''ſide
ac-cuſe	a-fraid	a-mong	a-ſleep
ac-quaint	a-freſh	a-mongſt	af-fault
ac-quit	a-gain	a-muſe	af-fay
ad-here	a-gainſt	a-noint	af-ſent
a-dieu	a-go	a-non	af-ſert
ad-journ	a-gree	a-pace	af-ſeſs

af-sign	be-fore	be-wray	con-coct
af-sift	be-gan	be-yond	con-cur
af-size	be-gat	blas-pheme	con-demn
af-fume	be-get	bom-bast	con-dole
af-sure	be-gin	bri ^g ade	con-duce
af-suage	be-guile	buf-foon	con-fer
a-stray	be-half	Ca-bal	con-fess
a-thirst	be-held	car-bine	con-fide
at-tack	be-hind	ca-ress	con-fine
at-tain	be-lieve	ca-reer	con-firm
at-taint	be-long	ca ^h hier	con-form
at-tempt	be-moan	ce-ment	con-found
at-tend	be-neath	cha ^h stise	con-front
at-test	be-queath	co-heir	con-fute
at-tire	be-reave	col-logue	con-geal
at-tract	be-reft	com-bine	con-join
a-vast	be-seech	com-mand	con-nive
a-venge	be-seem	com-mend	con-sent
a-verse	be-set	com-mit	con-sign
a-vert	be-sides	com-mode	con-sist
aug-ment	be-siege	com-pare	con-spire
a-vail	be-smear	com-pel	con-sult
a-void	be-fought	com-pile	con-strain
a-vouch	be-stead	com-plain	con-fume
au-ster	be-stir	com-plete	con-tain
a-wake	be-stow	com-port	con-temn
a-ward	be-take	com-pose	con-tend
a-ware	be-think	com-prise	con-tract
a-way	be-times	com-pute	con-trive
Ba-boon	be-tray	con-ceal	con-verse
bap-tize	be-troth	con-ceit	con-vert
be-came	be-tween	con-ceive	con-vey
be-cause	be-wail	con-cern	con-vict
be-come	be-ware	con-cise	con-vince
be-fal	be-witch	con-clude	cor-rect

cor-ode	de-prave	dis-patch	ex alt
cor-rupt	de-privé	dis-pense	ex-ceed
cou rant	de-ride	dis-perse	ex cel
De-base	de"scant	dis-please	ex-cept
de bate	de"scend	dis-pute	ex-cess
de-bauch	de-fer	dis-solve	ex-change
de-camp	de-serve	di"stil	ex-clude
de-cay	de-sign	di"stres	ex-cuse
de-cease	de-fire	di"vest	ex-hale
de-ceit	de-list	di"vide	ex-haust
de-ceive	de-spair	di"vine	ex-hort
de-clare	de-spise	di"vorce	ex-pect
de-cline	de-stroy	di"vulge	ex-pel
de-cree	de-tain	E-clipse	ex-pence
de-face	de-ter	eigh-teen	ex-pert
de-fame	de-tract	e-lect	ex-pire
de-fault	de-throne	em-balm	ex-plain
de-feat	de-vise	em-brace	ex-plot
de-fence	de-voir	em-boss	ex-port
de-flour	de-vote	em-ploy	ex-pose
de-fraud	de-vour	en-camp	ex-pound
de-fray	de-vout	en-dow	ex-press
de-gree	dis-fuse	en-grave	ex-tent
de-ject	di-gest	en-joy	ex-tinct
de-lay	di-gress	e"nough	ex-tol
de-light	di-rect	e-rect	ex-tract
de-lude	dis-cern	e-scape	ex-treme
de-mand	dis-close	es-chew	Fa-tigue
de-mean	dis-creet	e-spy	fer-ment
de-mise	dis-dain	es-lay	fo-ment
de-mur	dis-ease	e-state	for-bear
de-nounce	dis-grace	e-steem	for-bid
de-ny	dis-guise	e-vent	for-born
de-part	dis-gust	e-vert	fore-know
de-pend	dis-join	ex-act	fore-seen

pre-tel	in-flict	ob-scure	pre-fume
pre-warn	in-form	ob-serve	pre-tence
or-get	in-fringe	ob-struct	pre-vail
or-gave	in-fuse	ob-tain	pre-vent
or-lorn	in-graft	oc-cur	pro-ceed
or-sake	in-join	of-fence	pro-claim
or-sware	in-nate	of-fend	pro-cure
orth-with	in-quire	op-pose	pro-duce
Gen-teel	in-rol	op-press	pro-fane
Ha-rangue	in-fer	or-dain	pro-fess
hin-felt	in-list	out-run	pro-found
huz-za	in-spect	Pa-role	pro-fuse
im-bark	in-spire	per-ceive	pro-long
im-bibe	in-stal	per-due	pro-mote
im-mense	in-struct	per-form	pro-pense
im-part	in-sult	per-fume	pro-rogue
im-peach	in-tend	per-haps	pro-rect
im-pede	in-thral	per-mit	pro-rect
im-plead	in-tire	per-plex	pro-tract
im-plore	in-treat	per-sist	pro-vide
im-port	in-trench	per-suade	pro-voke
im-pose	in-vade	per-tain	pur-sue
im-pure	in-veigh	per-vert	Re-bel
im-pute	in-vent	pol-lute	re-bound
in-cline	in-volve	por-tend	re-build
in-close	La-ment	por-tray	re-buke
in-clude	Ma-chine	pos-sess	re-cal
in-crease	main-tain	pre-cise	re-cant
in-croach	man-kind	pre-dict	re-ceipt
in-deed	ma-nure	pre-fer	re-ceive
in-dorse	ma-ture	pre-fix	re-cess
in-duce	Ne-glect	pre-mise	re-claim
in-dulge	O-bey	pre-pare	re-cord
in-fer	ob-lige	pre-sage	re-count
in-flame	ob-scene	pre-serve	re-cruit

re-deem	re-peat	re-venge	sur-prize
re-dound	re-peal	re-verſe	ſur-round
re-dreſs	re-peſt	re-view	ſuſpect
re-fer	ré-pent	re-vile	ſuſpence
re-fine	re-pine	re-viſe	ſuſtain
re-ſelect	re-ply	re-vive	Themſelves
re-form	re-port	re-voke	thence-forth
re-frain	re-poſe	re-volt	there-in
re-freſh	re-proach	re-ward	thir-teen
re-fund	re-proof	Salute	through-out
re-ſuſe	re-prove	ſe-cure	torment
re-fute	re-pute	ſe-date	tra-duce
re-gain	re-queſt	ſe-duce	tranſcend
re-gard	re-quire	ſin-cere	tranſ-fer
re-hearſe	re-quite	ſix-teen	tranſ-form
re-ject	re-ſent	ſub-due	tranſ-greſs
re-joice	re-ſerve	ſub-mit	tranſ-late
re-lapſe	re-ſide	ſub-ſcribe	tre-pan
re-late	re-ſign	ſub-ſiſt	Vouch-ſafe
re-leave	re-ſiſt	ſub-tract	Un-clean
re-lent	re-ſolve	ſub-vert	un-done
re-lieſt	re-ſort	ſuc-ceed	u-nite
re-ly	re-ſpect	ſuc-ceſs	un-juſt
re-main	re-ſponſe	ſuc-cinct	un-known
re-miſs	re-ſtore	ſuſ-ſice	un-lade
re-mit	re-ſtrain	ſug-geſt	un-leſs
re-morſe	re-ſult	ſup-plant	un-looſe
re-mote	re-tain	ſup-ply	un-ripe
re-move	re-tard	ſup-port	un-taught
re-new	re-tire	ſup-poſe	un-til
re-nounce	re-treat	ſup-preſs	un-wiſe
re-nown	re-trieve	ſu-preme	up-braid
re-pair	re-turn	ſur-ceaſe	up-hold
re-pay	re-veal	ſur-mount	u-ſurp

*A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

OF HEAVEN.

HEAVEN is the lofty throne of God ; but to describe the glory of it, is more than human tongue can do. All the grandeur and state we behold on earth, is not in the least worthy to be compared with it. It transcends all that we are able to think : The beauty of its structure, the vastness of its extent, and the order of its frame, are more than even our conceits can fathom.

The form of it is not so much worthy our esteem, as what it contains. There is the presence of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost ; Besides great numbers of saints and angels, and of holy men and women, that are gone thither before us ; there are rivers of pleasures and crowns of glory.

Though we cannot relate the joys of the blessed spirits above : yet, to partake of them and to be happy in heaven, is the reward of all that live upright on earth. All that we can conceive, and much more, will they possess that love and fear the Lord.

That which doth further augment and enhance the value of it, and may justly heighten our desires to obtain it, is, that it will last for ever. No time can finish our joys, or consume our delights. Nothing can ever be too much to endure for those pleasures that endure for ever.

Heaven is the dwelling place of the elect, the throne of the judge, the seat of the Lamb, the fulness of delight, the abode of the just, the

retreat of the weary, and the reward of the faithful.

CHAP. IV.

Trisyllables, or Words of Three Syllables.

TABLE I.

Of Words accented on the first Syllable.

A B dic ate	a"que duct	beau-ti-fy
ab ro-gate	a"ra ble	be''ne-fice
ab-so-lute	ar-chi-tect	be''ne fit
ab sti"nence	ar-gu-ment	big-got-ry
ac-ci"dence	ar-mou-ry	blun-der-bufs
ac-ci"dent	ar-ro-gant	bo''di-ly
ac-cu-rate	ar-te-ry	boi-ste-rous
ac ti-on	ar-ti-choke	bot-tom-less
ac-tu-ate	ar-ti-cle	boun-ti-ful
ad-ja-cent	at-trib-ute	bra-ve-ry
ad ju-tant	a"va rice	bre''vi-ty
ad vo-cate	au-di-ble	bri-be-ry
af-fa-ble	au-di-ence	bri''gan-tine
a go-ny	au-di tor	bro ther-ly
al-der man	a"ve-nue	bul-li-on
a-li-en	au-gu ry	bur den-some
a"li-ment	au-thorise	bur-gla-ry
am"bush-ment	Ba"nish-ment	bu''ri-al
a"mi-ty	bar-ba-rism	bu si-ness
am-ne-sity	bar-ba-rous	Ca''bi-net
a"mo-rous	bar-ri-er	cal-cu-late
an-ce"stors	bar-ri''ster	ca''pi-tal
an-cient	ba''sti-on	cap-ti-ous
a"ni-mate	bat te ry	cap-ti-vate
ap-pe-tite	bat-tle-ment	car-di-nal
a-pri-cock	ba-che-lor	care-ful-ly

the ar-nal-ly	col-lo-quy	coun-te nance
ar-pen-ter	co"me-dy	coun-ter-feit
fu-al	co"mi-cal	coun-ter pain
fu-ist	com-fort-less	cour te-ous
ta-logue	com-pa-ny	cour-te-fy
te chise	com-pe-tent	court-li-ness
val-ry	com-pli-ment	craf-ti-ness
ve-at	con cu-bine	cre"di-ble
u-te-rize	con-fer-ence	cre"di-tor
u-ti-on	con-fi-dence	cri"mi-nal
le-brate	con-gru-ous	cri"ti-cal
en-tu-ry	con-ju-gal	cro-co-dile
ar-ti-fy	con-que-ror	cru-ci-fy
am-ber lain	con-sci-ence	cru-di-ty
am-pi-on	con-sci-ous	cru-el-ty
rac-ter	con-fe-crate	cu-bi-cal
pi-ter	con-se-quence	cu cum-ber
ti-et	con-so-nant	cul-pa-ble
ri-ty	con-sta-ble	cul-ti-vate
val-ry	con-stan-cy	cu-ri-ous
mi-cal	con-sti-tute	cu"shi-on
mi-fry	con-ti-nence	cu"sto-dy
n-na-mon	con-tra-ry	Dam-ni-fy
cu-late	con-ver-sant	de-cen-cy
cum flex	co-pi-ous	de"di-cate
cum-spēct	co"pu-late	de-i-fy
cum-stance	cor-di-al	de-i-ty
ti-zen	cor-mo-rant	de"li-cate
mo-rous	co"ro-ner	de"ni-son
ri-fy	cor-po-ral	de"pu-ty
af-fi-cal	cor-pu-lent	de"pre-cate
men-cy	cost-li-ness	de"ro-gate
di-cil	cot-ta-ges	de"so-late
g-ni-zance	co"ve-nant	de"spe-rate
lo-ny	coun-sel-lor	de"sti-ny

de["]sti-tute
 de["]tri-ment
 de-vi-ate
 di-a-dem
 di-a-lect
 di-a-logue
 di-a-mond
 di-a-per
 di-a-ry
 dif-fi-cult
 dif-fi-dent
 dig-ni["]ty
 di["]li-gence
 di-o-cese
 dif-ci["]pline
 dif-fi["]pate
 dif-so-lute
 dif-so-nant
 do["]cu-ment
 do-na-tive
 dow-a-ger
 dra-pe-ry
 drow-si-ness
 du-bi-ous
 dul-ci-mer
 dun-ge-on
 du-pli-cate
 du-ra-ble
 E-bo-ny
 e["]di-fice
 e["]di-fy
 e["]du-cate
 e["]le-gant
 e["]le-ment
 e["]le-phant

e-le-vate
 e["]lo-quence
 em-bal-fy
 em["]bry-o
 e["]me-tald
 e["]mi-nent
 em-pe-ror
 em-pha-sis
 e["]mu-late
 e["]ne-my
 e["]ner-gy
 en-ter-prize
 eu-ti-ty
 en-vi-ous
 e["]qui-page
 e["]qui-ty
 e["]sti-mate
 e["]vi-dence
 ex-cel-lent
 ex-cre-ment
 ex-e-cute
 ex-er-cise
 ex-pi-ate
 ex-pli-cate
 ex-qui["]sire
 ex-ta-fy
 Fa["]bu-lous
 fac-ti-on
 fa["]cul-ty
 fal-la-cy
 fal-si-ty
 fa["]mi-ly
 fa["]thi-on
 fe-al-ty
 fer-ven-cy

fe["]ru-la
 fe["]di-val
 fic-ti-on
 fi-li-al
 fil-thi-ness
 fir-ma-ment
 fi-stu-la
 fool-ish-ness
 fop-pe-ry
 for-ge-ry
 for-ti-fy
 for-ward-ness
 frank-in-cense
 frau-du-lent
 fruc-ti-fy
 fu-gi-tive
 func-ti-on
 fun-da-ment
 fu-ne-ral
 fu-ri-ous
 fur-ri-ture
 fur-ri-er
 fur-the["]rance
 Gal-le-ry
 gar-de["]ner
 gar-ri-son
 ge["]ne-ral
 ge["]ne-rate
 ge["]ne-rous
 gen-tle-man
 ge-nu-ine
 gloe-mi-ness
 glu-ti-nous
 glut-to["]nous
 gor-ge-ous

go ⁿ vern-ment	in-fa-my	le ⁿ ni-ty
gra-ci-ous	in-fan-cy	le-pro-sy
gra ⁿ du-ate	in-fi ⁿ ite	le ⁿ ve-ret
gra ⁿ ti-tude	in-flu-ence	le-vi-ty
grafs-hop-per	in-ner-most	li-be-ral
gun-pow-der	in-no-cent	li ⁿ ber-tine
Hand-ker-chief	in-do-lent	li-o-nefs
har-bin-ger	in-stant-ly	lo ⁿ ga-rithm
har-mo-ny	in-sti-gate	lon-gi ⁿ tude
head-bo-rough	in-sti-tute	lu-na-tic
he ⁿ re-fy	in-stru-ment	lu ⁿ sci-ous
he-re-tic	in-tel-lect	Ma ⁿ ce-rate
he ⁿ ri-tage	in-ter-course	ma ⁿ gi-strate
hi ⁿ de-ous	in-te ⁿ rest	mag-ni-fy
hin-der-most	in-ter-val	ma ⁿ jef-ty
hi ⁿ sto-ry	in-ter-view	main-te-nance
ho ⁿ li-uefs	in-ti ⁿ mate	ma ⁿ nage-ment
ho ⁿ mi-cide	in-tri ⁿ cate	ma-ni-lest
ho ⁿ mi-ly	in-vo-cate	ma-ni-fold
hor-ri-ble	i-vo-ry	man-fi-on
hus-ban-dry	Jeo-par-dy	ma ⁿ nu-al
hy ⁿ po-crite	jo ⁿ cu-lar	ma ⁿ nu-script
idi-om	jo-vi-al	ma ⁿ ri-ner
idi-ot	ju ⁿ sti-fy	mar-ma-let
idle-nefs	Ka-len-dar	mar-ti-al
ig-no-ble	kil-der-kin	mar-vel-lous
ig-no-rant	kinf-wo ⁿ man	ma ⁿ scu-line
imi-tate	La ⁿ by-riath	maf-fa ⁿ cre
im-mi-nent	la-i-ty	ma ⁿ fte-ry
im-ple-ment	lar-ce-ny	ma ⁿ tri-cide
im-po-tent	la ⁿ ti-tude	me-di-ate
im-pre-cate	le ⁿ che-ry	me ⁿ di-cine
im-pu-dent	le-ga-cy	me ⁿ di-tate
in-ci ⁿ dent	le ⁿ gi-ble	me ⁿ lo-dy
in-di-gent	le-gi-on	me ⁿ mo-ry

men ["] di cant	night in-gale	Pa-ci fy
men stru ous	no ["] mi-nate	pal-li ate
men-ti-on	no ["] ta-ble	pa pa cy
mer-chan-dise	no ["] ta-ry	pa ["] ra dise
mer-ci ful	no ["] ti-fy	pa ["] ra-dox
mes-sen-ger	no ["] vel ty	pa ["] ra-graph
mi ["] li tant	nou rish ment	pa ["] ral lel
mil li-on	nu me-rous	pa ["] ra phrase
mi ["] ne-ral	nun-ne-ry	pa ["] ra site
mi ["] ni ["] ster	nup ti al	par ri-cide
mi ["] ra-cle	nu-tri-ment	pa ["] ri ty
mi ["] se-ry	Ob du rate	par-ti al
mi ["] ti-gate	ob se quy	par-ti-cle
mo ["] de rate	ob so-lete	pas si on
mol li fy	ob sta cle	pa ti ence
mo ["] nu ment	ob sti nate	pau ci ty
mor-ti fy	ob vi ous	pe ["] da gogue
mo ti on	o ["] cu lit	pe ["] di gree
moun-te bank	o ce an	pe ["] li-can
mourn ful-ly	o di ous	pe ["] nal ty
mul ti ply	of-fi-cer	pe ["] ne-trate
mul ti tude	o ["] mi-nous	pe ["] nu ry
mu-fi-cal	o ["] ni ons	per ju ry
mu-ta-ble	o ["] pe rate	per-pe trate
mu ti ny	op po site	per qui site
mu tu-al	o ["] pu lent	per-se cute
my ["] ri-ad	o ["] ra cle	per-ti nent
my ["] ste ry	o ["] ra-tor	pe ["] sti lence
Nar-ra-tive	or-na ment	pe ["] tu-lant
na-ti on	or-tho dox	pi ["] ge on
na ["] tu-ral	of si frage	pi e-ty
na ["] vi gate	o ["] ther wise	pin na-cle
naugh-ti-ness	o ["] ver sight	plen ti-ful
ne-gli-gent	out law ry	po-et ry
ne ["] ther-most	out-ward-ly	po ["] li cy

po"li tic	pro"spe-rous	re qui site
pon de-rous	pro"sti tute	re"ti due
po pe ry	pro"te fiant	re"tro grade
po"pu lar	pro-ven-der	re"ve rend
po"pu lous	psal te ry	ri"bald-ry
por-ti-on	punc tu-al	righte-ous
pos si ble	pu"nish-ment	ri"vu let
po"si tive	pu-ri fy	roy-al-ty
por-ten tate	pu tri fy	ru di-ments
po ver ty	pu-ri ty	ru mi"nate
prac-ti cal	py"ra-mid	Sa cra ment
pre am ble	Quad-ran gle	sa"cri fice
pre"ci ous	qua"li-fy	sa"cri-lege
pre"ci pice	qua"li-ty	sa"la-ry
pre"ju-dice	quan-ti-ty	sa"li-vate
pre"la cy	que ru-lous	sanc-ti-fy
pre"fi-dent	que"sti-on	sa"ra-band
pre"va lent	quin-tes fence	sa ti-ate
pre-vi-ous	quo-ti-ent	sa tis fy
pri"mi-tive	Ra-di-ant	sa vi-our
prin-ci-pal	ra"di-cal	sa-vo-ry
prin ci-ple	ra-di-us	scor-pi-on
pri"so-ner	ra-pi-er	scrip-tu-ral
pri"vi lege	ra ri ty	scru-pu-lous
pri"vi-ly	ra"ve-nous	scru-ti-ny
pro"ba ble	re"com pence	scul-li-on
pro"bi-ty	rec ti-fy	se-cre-cy
pro"di gy	re"gi-cide	sec-ti-on
pro"sti gate	re"gi-ment	se"cu lar
pro"ge ny	re"gi on	se ni-or
pro"pa-gate	re"gi ster	sen-su al
pro"per ty	re"gu lar	sen si-ble
pro"phe-cy	re"me dy	sen si-tive
pro"se-cute	re"pro bate	se"pa rate
pro"se-lyte	re-qui-em	se"pul-chre

se-ri-ous	suf-tra-gan	tym-pa-ny
ser-je-ant	sum-ma-ry	ty ["] pi-cal
ser-vi-tor	sup-ple-ment	ty-ran-nize
ser-vi-tude	sup-pli-ant	Va-can-cy
se ["] ve-ral	sup-pli-cant	va ["] cu-um
sig-ni-fy	sur-cin-gle	va ["] ga-bond
si ["] mi-le	sure-ti-ship	va ["] li-ant
sin ["] gu-lar	sur-ro-gate	va ["] ni-ty
si ["] ni-ster	sus-te ["] nance	va-ri-ance
si-tu-ate	sy ["] ca-more	va-ri-ous
slip-pe-ry	sy ["] co-phant	ve-he-ment
so ["] ph ["] ister	syl-lo-gism	ven-di-ble
for-ce-ry	sym-pa-thize	ve ["] ne-ry
sol-di-er	sym-pa-thy	ven-ge-ance
sooth-say-er	sy ["] na-gogue	ve-ni-al
spa-ni-el	Te-di-ous	ve ["] no-mous
spe-ci-al	tem-pe-rance	ver-de-grease
spe ["] ci-fy	tem-po-rize	ve ["] ri-ly
spe ["] ci-men	ten-den-cy	ve ["] ri-ty
spec-ta-cle	ten-der-ness	ve ["] te-ran
spu-ri-ous	ter-ri-ble	vic-to-ry
squi-nan-cy	ter-ti-an	vic-tu-als
sta-ti-on	te ["] sta-ment	vi ["] gi-lant
stig-ma-tize	te ["] li-fy	vil-la-ny
sto ["] ma-cher	the-o-ry	vi ["] li-fy
stra ["] ta-gem	ti-tu-lar	vin-di-cate
straw-ber-ry	to ["] le-rate	vi ["] ne-gar
stre ["] nu-ous	trac-ta-ble	vi-o-late
stu-di-ous	tra ["] gi-cal	vi-o-lence
stu-pi-fy	trea ["] che-rous	vi-o-lent
sub-se-quent	tri ["] ni-ty	vir-gi-nals
sub-si-dy	tri ["] vi-al	vir-tu-ous
sub-til-ty	tur-bu-lent	vi ["] si-ble
suc-cess-for	tur-pen-tine	vi ["] fi-on
suf-fo-care	tur-pi-tude	vi-ti-ous

vi ["] tri-ol	u-ni-verse	wick-ed-ness
Ul-ti-mate,	u-su-al	wi ["] dow-er
un-der-ling	u-su-rer	wi ["] dow-hood
unc-ti-on	u-su-ry	wil-der-ness
u-ni-corn	ut-te-rance	won-der-ful
u-ni-on	Way-fare-ing	work-man-ship
u-ni-ty	wea-ri-ness	wretch-ed-ness

TABLE II.

Of Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A -ban-don	an-cho-vy	co-he-rent
a-bo ["] lish	an-noy-ance	com-port-ment
-bor-tive	a-part-ment	con-sil ["] cate
-bun-dance	a-po ["] state	con-jec-ture
-bu-five	ap-pa ["] rel	con-junc-ture
c-cep-tance	ap-point-ment	con-fi ["] der
c-com-plish	ap-pren-tice	con-sump-tive
c-com-plice	as-fas-sin	con-tem-plate
c-know-ledge	as-sem-ble	con-tent-ment
c-quain-tance	as-su-rance	con-ti ["] nue
d-mo ["] nish	a-sto ["] nish	con-tri ["] bute
d-van-tage	a-sun-der	con-tri-vance
d-ven-ture	a-tone-ment	cor-rec-tor
d-vi-sing	at-ten-tive	cor-ro-sive
d-vow-son	at-tor-ney	cor-rupt-ness
-gree-ment	au-then-tic	De-can-ter
-be-it	Bal-co-ny	de-cre ["] pit
-low-ance	bra-va-do	de-co-rum
-migh-ty	Ca-the ["] dral	pe-fen-sive
-rea ["] dy	clan-de ["] stine	de-fi-ance
-maze-ment	co-e-qual	de-lin-quent

de-li"ver	en-fran-chise	in-cum-bent
de-mo"lish	en-large-ment	in-dict-ment
de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous	in-dul-gent
de-par-tùre	en-sam-p ^{le}	in-fer-nal
de-struc-tive	en-vi-ron	in-for-mer
de-ter-mine	e-pis-tle	in-ha"bit
dic-ta-tor	e-spou-fals	in-he-rent
di-mi"nish	e-sta"blish	in-he-rit
dis-a-ster	e-ter-nal	in-hi"bit
dis-ci-ple	ex-ac-tor	in-fi"pid
dis-co-ver	ex-a"mine	in-tan-gle
dis-junc-tive	ex-hi"bit	in-ter-nal
dis-fi"gure	ex-pli"cit	in-ter-pret
dis-ho-nest	ex-ter-nal	in-te"rate
dis-ho"no ur	ex-tin-guish	in-te-stine
dis-plea-sure	ex-tir-pate	in-trin-sic
dis-qui-et	ex-trin-sic	in-va"lid
dis-sem-ble	Fan-ta"stic	in-vei-g ^{le}
dis-tinct-ly	for-bear-ance	Lieu-te"nant
dis-tri"bute	for-bid-den	Ma-lig-nant
di-vi"ner	Gra-na-do	ma-ri-time
di-vorce-ment	Hence-for-ward	ma-ter-nal
di-ur-nal	I-de-a	me"cha"nic
do-mie"stic	il-lu"strate	mis-chie-vous
E-le-ven	im-bel-lish	Noc-tur-nal
em-bar-go	im-mor-tal	O-bei-sance
em-bez-zle	im-par-lance	ob-ser-vance
em-broi-der	im-pli"cit	oc-cur-rence
e-mer-gent	im-post-hume	of-fen-sive
em-ploy-ment	in-car-nate	out-land-ish
e-na"mel	in-cen-tive	Pome-gra"nate
en-coun-ter	in-chant-ment	port-man-teau
en-cou-rage	in-clo-sure	por-trai-ture
en-dea"voir	in-clu-sive	pre-ce-dent
en-er-vate	in-cul-cate	pre-sump-tive

pro-hi"bit	sub-mis-sive	un-fru-gal
ou-if-fant	Tar-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful
Re-lin-quist	te"sta-tor	un-god-ly
re-main-der	to-bac-co	un-ho-ly
re-mem-ber	to-ge"ther	un-just-ly
re-mon-strance	trans-pa-rent	un-learn-ed
re-ple"nish	tri-bu-nal	un mind-ful
re-ple"vin	Vice-ge-rent	un-ru-ly
re-sem-ble	vin-dic-tive	un-skil-ful
re-ti"nue	Un-cer-tain	un-sta-ble
re-ve"nue	un-co"ver	un-thank-ful
re-du-cers	un-e-qual	un-time-ly
re-que"ster	un-feign-ed	un-wor-thy
re-c-ta-tor	un-faith-ful	u-ten-sil

TABLE III.

Of Words accented on the last Syllable.

A C-qui-esce	cor-re"spond	in-ter-cede
ter-wards	coun-ter-mand	in-ter-cept
la-mode	coun-ter-mine	in-ter-pose
n-bu"scade	coun-ter-vail	in-ter-vene
per-tain	De-o-dand	in-tro-duce
pre-hend	dis-al low	Ma-ca-roon
ap-a pee	dis-an-nul	ma"ga-zine
val-cade	dis ap point	mas-que-rade
cum-cise	do"ni"neer	O-ver-charge
cum-scribe	En-ter-tain	o-ver-drive
cum-vent	ex-pe-dite	o-ver-flow
m-pre-hend	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-laid
n-de-scend	im-por-tune	o-ver-past

o-ver-see	re-in-force	there-up-on
o-ver-spread	ren-dez vous	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-thrown	re ⁿ par-tee	vo ⁿ lun-teer
o-ver-whelm	re ⁿ pre-hend	Un-der-mine
Pa'ra-mont	re ⁿ pre-sent	Where-un-to
per-se-vere	Se ⁿ re-nade	where-with-al
Re-col-lect	fe ⁿ ven-teen	Ye ⁿ fter-day
re-con-cile	There-un-to	ye ⁿ fter-night

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

OF CONTENTMENT.

THINK no man happy, because he outwardly appears so. What! tho' providence has largely endowed him; and fortune seems fawningly to court him; suppose him blest with plentiful stores, his substance daily increasing, and every enterprize successful; the world affords no joy that he possesses not, and his days seem one continued scene of happiness; yet still his bliss may not be sterling, and there may be some alloy, that may give an abridgement to his happiness. His mind may be unquiet; many anxious thoughts may privately gnaw upon his vitals, and utterly overthrow the conceited idea of joy.

No station in this world can afford us unmixed pleasures; I will therefore neither envy nor wish for the happiness I see, lest with it, I meet those miseries that lie obscure, and may bring me to repentance for my unbounded and wanton desires.

All earthly enjoyments are attended with something that mightily lessens our joys; the

head that wears a crown is filled with more disquiet than the breast of a commoner; and a mean shepherd may enjoy a greater portion of contentment than the wealthiest and most powerful monarch.

If men could plainly distinguish and perceive the secret misfortunes of their neighbours, few would be desirous to change stations with them.

O merciful God! give us the blessing of sedateness of mind; then shall we be happy in every circumstance of life.

CHAP. V.

Words of Four Syllables.

TABLE I.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

A -bro-gat-ing	com-mis-fa-ry	di"li-gent-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry	com-pe-ten-cy	Ef-fi"ca-cy
a"gre-mo-ny	com-pa-ra-ble	e"le-gan-cy
a"la-ba-ster	com-pli"ca-ted	e"li"gi-ble
a"li-e-nate	con-fi"sto-ry	e"vi"dent-ly
al-le-go-ry	con-ti"nen-cy	ex-cel-len-cy
a"mi-a-ble	con-tro-ver-sy	ex-em-pla-ry
a"mi-ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	ex-o"ra-ble
an-ti-qua"ry	cor-ri-gi-ble	Fi"gu-ra-tive
ar-bi-tra"ry	cor-pu-len-cy	for-mi-da-ble
Be-ne-fit-ing	cor-rupti"b'e	Ge"ne"ral-ly
Ca"ter-pil-lar	co"ve-tous-ness	glo-ri-ous-ly
ce"re-mo-ny	cu-ri-ous-ly	Ha-ber-da-sher
cha"ri-ta-ble	De"li-ca-cy	he"te"ro-dox
com-for-ta-ble	de"spi"ca-ble	ho"nour-a-ble

ho"spi"ta-ble	Na"tu-ra'l-ly	fo-ci-a-ble
lg-no-mi-ny	na"vi-ga-ble	fo"li-ta-ry
ln-no-cen-cy	ne"ces-sa-ry	sum-ma"ri-ly
in-ven-to-ry	ne-cro-man-cy	Ta"ber-na-cle
Ju-di-ca-ture	O"ra-to-ry	tem-po-ra'l-ly
La"pi-da-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	te"sti-mo-ny
le-gif-la-tive	per-emp-to-ry	to"le-ra-ble
li"be-ra'l-ly	pre-mu-ni-re	tran-si-to-ry
Ma"le-fac-tor	pur-ga-to-ry	tri"bu-ta-ry
mar-ve"lous-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal	tur-bu-len-cy
ma"tri-mo-ny	rea-so-na-ble	Va"li-ant-ly
me"lan-cho-ly	re-frac-to-ry	va-ri-a-ble
me"mo-ra-b'le	right-eous-ness	ve"ge-ta-ble
mer-ce-na'ry	Sa"la-man-der	ve-he-ment-ly
mi-li-ta'ry	fanc-tu-a-ry	ve"ne-ra-ble
mi"se"ra-b'le	se"cre-ta-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mo"de-rate-ly	se"pa-ra-tist	vi"gi-lan-cy
mo-na"ste-ry	se"ve-ra'l-ly	vo-lun-ta-ry

TABLE II.

Words accented on the second Syllable.

A B-bre-vi-ate	ad-mi"ni-ster	al-le-gi-ance
a-bi"li-ty	ad-mis-si-on	al-lu-si-on
a-bo"mi-nate	a-dop-ti-on	am-bas-sa-dor
a-bun-dant-ly	ad-ver-ten-cy	am-bi"gu-ous
ac-ce"le-rate	ad-ver-tise-ment	am-bi"ri-on
ac-ces-si-ble	a-dul-te-rate	am-phi"bi-ous
ac-com-mo-date	af-fec-ti-on	a-na"lo-gy
a-ci"di-ty	af-flic-ti-on	a-na"ly-sis
ac-ti"vi-ty	af-fi"ni-ty	a-na"to-mise
ad-di"ti-on	a-la"cri-ty	a-na"to-my

an-ge ^{li} -cal	ca-no ⁿⁱ -cal	con-ca ^{vi} -ty
an-ni-hi-late	ca-pa ^{ci} -ty	con-cep-ti-on
an-ti ^{qui} -ty	ca-pi ^{tu} -late	con-clu-si-on
an-ti ^{pa} -thy	ca-pri ^{ci} -ous	con-cu-pis-cence
a-po ^{ca} -lypse	cap-ti ^{vi} -ty	con-cuf-si-on
a-po ^{lo} -gy	ce ^{le} -ri-ty	con-di ^{ti} -on
a-po ^{sta} -cy	ce-le ^{sti} -al	con-fec-ti-on
a-po ^{sta} -tize	cen-so-ri-ous	con-fe ^{de} -rate
a-po ^{sto} -lic	cen-tu-ri-on	con-fes-si-on
ap ^{pa} -ri-tor	cer-ti ^{fi} -cate	con-for-mi-ty
ap-pel-la-tive	ces-sa-ti-on	con-fu-si-on
ap-pro-pri-ate	cha-me-le-on	con-gra ^{tu} -late
ap-pur-te-nance	chi-rur-ge-on	con-gru-i-ty
ar-bi ^{tra} -ment	cir-cum-fe-rence	con-junc-ti-on
ar-ti ^{cu} -late	col-la-te-ral	con-spi-cu-ous
ar-ti-fi-cer	col-la-ti-on	con-spi ^{ra} -cy
ar-til-le-ry	col-lec-ti-on	con-spi-ra-tor
a ^{sper} -si-on	col-le-gi-ate	con-struc-ti-on
af-fas-si-nate	com-bu ^{sti} -ble	con-sump-ti-on
af-fi ^{du} -ous	co-me-di-an	con-ta-gi-on
af-so-ci-ate	com-me ^{mo} -rate	con-ta ^{mi} -nate
af-sump-ti-on	com-mis-si-on	con-ten-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	com-mo-di-ous	con-ti ^{nu} -ance
at-te ^{nu} -até	com-mo-di-ty	con-trac-ti-on
au-da-ci-ous	com-mu-ni-cate	con-tri ^{ti} -on
au-tho-ri-ty	com-mu-ni-on	con-ve-ni-ent
Bar-ba-ri-an	com-pa ⁿⁱ -on	con-ver-si-on
bar-ba ^{ri} -ty	com-pas-si-on	con-vic-ti-on
be-a-ti-fied	com-pen-di-ous	con-vul-si-on
be-a-ti-tude	com-pe ^{ti} -tor	cor-po-re-al
be-ha ^{vi} -our	com-plex-i-on	cor-rec-ti-on
be-ne ^{fi} -cence	com-po ^{si} -tor	cor-ro ^{bo} -rate
be-ne ^{vo} -lence	com-pres-si-on	cor-rup-ti-on
bi-tu-mi-nous	com-pul-si-on	cre-a-ti-on
Ca-la ^{mi} -ty	com-punc-ti-on	cre-du-li-ty

Dam-na-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ex-a ^l spe-rate
de-bi ^l i-ty	di-ver-si-ty	ex-clu-si-on
de-cen-ni-al	di-vi ^l si-on	ex-em-pli-fy
de-ci-fi-on	Ef-fec-tu-al	ex-emp-ti-on
de-coc-ti-on	ef-fe ^l mi-nate	ex-hi ^l la-rate
de-fec-ti-on	ef-fi-ci-ent	ex-o ^l ne-rate
de-fi ^l ci-ent	ef-fi ^l gi ^l es	ex-or-bi ^l tant
de ^l ge-ne-rate	ef-fu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on
de-jec-ti-on	e-gre-gi-ous	ex-pe-di-ent
de-lec-ta-ble	e-jec-ti-on	ex-pe-ri-ence
de-li ^l be-rate	e-la ^l bo-rate	ex-pe ^l ri-ment
de ^l li-ci-ous	e-lec-ti-on	ex-po-si-tor
de-li ^l ne-ate	e-ma ^l scu-late	ex-pref-si-on
de-li ^l ve-rance	em-broi-de ^l rer	ex-pul-si-on
de-lu-si-on	e-mis-si-on	ex-te ^l nu-ate
de-mo-ni-ac	em-pha ^l ti-cal	ex-te-ri-or
de-po ^l pu-late	en-co-mi-um	ex-tor-ti-on
de-pref-si-on	en-thu-si-asm	ex-trac-ti-on
de-ri ^l si-on	e-nor-mi-ty	ex-tra ^l va-gant
de-scrip-ti-on	e-pis ^l co-pal	ex-tre ^l mi-ty
de-ser-ti-on	e-pi ^l to-mise	ex-u-be ^l rant
de-struc-ti-on	e-qua-li-ty	Fa-ci ^l li-ty
de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui ^l va-lent	fal-la-ci-ous
de-trac-ti-on	e-qui ^l vo-cal	fa-mi ^l li-ar
de-vo-ti-on	e-qui ^l vo-cate	fan-ta ^l sti-cal
dex-te ^l ri-ty	e-ra-di-cate	fe-ro ^l ci-ty
dis-fu-si-on	er-ro-ne-ous	fer-ti ^l li-ty
di-gres-si-on	e-rup-ti-on	fe ^l li ^l vi-ty
di-men-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	fi-de ^l li-ty
di-mi ^l nu-tive	e-ter-ni-ty	foun-da-ti-on
di-rec ^l ti-on	e-the-re-al	fra-gi ^l li-ty
dis-cre ^l ti-on	e-va ^l cu-ate	fru-i ^l ti-on
dis-cus-si-on	e-va ^l po-rate	Gar-ru-li-ty
dis-ho ^l nes-ty	e-va-si-on	gram-ma ^l ti-cal
dis-sen-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	Har-mo-ni-ous

hu-ma"ni-ty	in-fec-ti-ous	Ma-gi"ci-an
hu-mi"li-ty	in-fe-ri-or	mag-ni"fi-cence
hy"dro pi-cal	in-ge-ni-ous	ma-le"vo-lent
hy-po"cri-fy	in-he"ri-tance	ma-li"ci-ous
hy-po"the-sis	i"ni"qui-ty,	ma-te-ri-al
il-den-ti-ty	i"ni"ti-ate	ma-tri-cu-late
i-do"la-trous	in-junc-ti-on	ma"tu-ri-ty
il-li"te"rate	in-ju-ri-ous	me-to-di-ous
il-lu-mi"nate	in-scrip-ti-on	me-ri"di-an
il-lu"stri-ous	in-scru-ta-ble	mi-li"ti-a
im-ma"cu-late	in-fi"nu-ate	mor-ta"li-ty
im-me-di-ate	in-spec-ti-on	mu-ni"fi-cent
im-mer-si-on	in-struc-ti-on	mu-fi"ci-an
im-mu-ni-ty	in-te"gri-ty	Nar-ra-ti-on
im-mu-ta-ble	in-tel-li-gence	na-ti"vi-ty
im-par-ti-al	in-ten-ti-on	no-bi"li-ty
im-pe"di-ment	in-te-ri-or	no-to-ri-ous
im-pe-ri-ous	in-va-si-on	O-be-di-ence
im-per-ti-nent	in-ven-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
im-pe"tu-ous	in-ve-te-rate	ob-la-ti-on
im-pla"ca-ble	in-vi-o-late	ob-li"te-rate
im-por-tu-nate	in-vi"fi-ble	ob-li"vi-on
im-po"ve-rish	i-ro"ni-cal	ob-nox-i-ous
im-pref-si-on	ir-re"gu-lar	ob-scu-ri-ty
im-pu-ni-ty	ir-re"ve-rent	ob-struc-ti-on
in-ces-sant-ly	ir-rup-ti-on	oc-ca-si-on
in-ci"fi-on	Ju-di"ci-al	œ-co"no-my
in-con-gru-ous	ju-di"ci-ous	of-fi"ci-ous
in-cor-po-rate	La-bo-ri-ous	om-ni"po-tent
in-de"fi-nite	las-ci"vi-ous	om-ni"sci-ent
in-de-li-ble	le-gi"ti-mate	o-pi"ni-on
in-dem-ni-fy	li-cen-ti-ate	op-pref-si-on
in-dem-ni-ty	li-cen-ti-ous	op-pro-bri-ous
in-du"stri-ous	lieu-te"nan-cy	o"ra-ti-on
in-ef-fa-ble	li-ti"gi-ous	o-ri-gi-nal

out-ra-gi-ous	pro-di"gi-ous	sa-ti-e-ty
Par-ti"cu-lar	pro-fes-si-on	se-cu-ri-ty
par-ti"ti-on	pro-ge"ni-tor	se-di-ti-on
pa-the"ti-cal	pro-por-ti-on	se-ve-ri-ty
pa-vi"li-on	pro-pri"e-ty	si-mi"li-tude
pe-cu-li-ar	pro-spe"ri-ty	sim-pli-ci-ty
pe-nu-ri-ous	pro-vin-ci-al	sin-ce-ri-ty
per-di-ti-on	pro-vi"fi-on	so-brie-ty
per-fec-ti-on	punc-ti"li-o	so-ci-e-ty
per-fi"di-ous	pur-ga-ti-on	so-lem-ni-ty
per-ni"ci-ous	Qua-ter-ni-on	sub-jec-ti-on
per-pe"tu-al	quo-ti"di-an	sub-mis-si-on
per-plex-i-ty	Re-bel-li-on	sub-scrip-ti-on
per-spi"cu-ous	re-cep-ta-cle	sub-ser-vi-ent
per-sua-si-on	re-cep-ti-on	sub-stan-tial
pe-ti-ti-on	re-ci"pro-cal	sub-trac-ti-on
phi-lo-so-ph-er	re-demp-ti-on	sub-ver-si-on
phy-si"ci-an	re-din-te-grate	suc-ces-si-on
pol-lu-ti-on	re-flex-i-on	suf-fi-ci-ent
pos-ses-si-on	re-ge-ne-rate	sta"bi-li-ty
po-si"ti-on	re-jec-ti-on	su-pre-ma-cy
po"ste-ri-ty	re-i"te-rate	Tau-to"lo-gy
po"sti"li-on	re-la-ti-on	tem-pe-stu-ous
po-ten-ti-al	re-li-gi-on	ter-re"stri-al
pre-ci"pi-tate	re-luc-tan-cy	tra-di"ti-on
pre-de"sti-nate	re-mis-si-on	tran-quil"li-ty
pre-dic-ti-on	re-spon-si-ble	trans-gres-si-on
pre-do"mi-nate	re-sto-ra-tive	trans-la-ti-on
pre-e"mi-nence	re-stric-ti-on	tri-en-ni-al
pre-pa"ra-tive	re-ten-ti-on	tu-i"ti-on
pre-po"ste-rous	re-ta-li-ate	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-ro"ga-tive	rhe"to"ri-cal	ty-ran-ni-cal
pres-by"te-ry	ri"di"cu-lous	Va-ca-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on	sa-ga"ci-ty	va-cu-i-ty
pre-sump-tu-ous	Sal-va-ti-on	ve-ne-re-al

ve-ra"ci-ty	vic-to-ri-ous	U-bi"qui-ty
ver-mi"li-on	vir-gi-ni-ty	un-cer-tain-ty
vex-a-ti-on	vi-va-ci-ty	un-righ-te-ous
vi-cif-fi-tude	vo-lup-tu-ous	ux-o-ri-ous

TABLE III.

Word Accented on the Third Syllable.

A"Da-man-tine
 af-fi-da-vit
 a-gri-cul-ture
 a"na-bap-tist
 ap-pre-hen-sive
 ar-bi-tra-tor
 Bar-ri-ca-do
 Co-ad-ju-tor
 com-pre-hen-sive
 cor-re-spon-dent
 Dis-in-he-rit
 dis-con-ti-nue
 For-ni-ca-tor
 How-so-e"ver
 In-ter-lo"per
 in-ter-mixture
 Ma-the-ma"tics

ma-ra-ve-dis
 me"lan-cho-lic
 me-mo-ran-dum
 mis-ad-ven-ture
 me-ta-mor-phose
 No-man-cla-tor
 Om-ni-pre-sent
 or-na-men-tal
 Pa-tro-ny"mic
 pe-de-bap-tifin
 per-ad-ven-ture
 per-se-ve-rance
 pre-de-ces-sor
 Sa-cer-do-tal
 su-do-ri"fic
 sup-ple-men-tal
 Who-so-e"ver

On the Last Syllable.

Le"ger-de-main.

Ne"ver the-les's.

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of words not exceeding Four Syllables.

OF RELIGION.

A School-boy entering upon his learning, imagines it a work of great difficulty, that it will require abundance of labour and care; that the procedure must cost him much pains, besides the fear of losing many and delightful hours of play. He is very loth to begin; all the persuasions, advices or threatenings of his master are irksome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the advantages which he will gain by good tuition, it appears with a more delightful prospect: he will relinquish all joys and youthful sports, to arrive at some perfection in learning; each author affords him new delights, and therein he places his chief contentment.

So it is with most men, being advised to a religious course, they imagine it a terrible task, impossible to be undergone, and that they shall never go thro' with it; that it will rob them of all their beloved enjoyments. This makes them very loth to set about it! they think it too severe, and full only of austerity; the way seems very rugged and troublesome, and they are unwilling to travel in that path; but if they once conquer the reluctancy of their sensual appetites, and overthrow their obstructions; if they but once begin to be sensible of

the pernicious consequences of their mistake, thence-forward they meet the most ravishing delights. Then religion seems truly pleasant and agreeable; practice removes the difficulty, and makes the dreadful labour easy; they would not then quit their present state for all the transitory enjoyments the world can afford. Then they acknowledge, that its beginning only is laborious, its continuance pleasant, and its end the truest felicity.

N. B. See more lessons in the Appendix.

C H A P. V.

Words of Five Syllables.

TABLE I.

words accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bo-mi-na-ble	ex-tra"va-gan-cy
am-bi-ti-ouf-ly	ex-u"be-ran-cy
a po"the-ca-ry	Har-mo-ni-ouf-ly
aux-i"li-a-ry	he-re"di-ta-ry
Com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly
con-fec-ti-o-ner	in-cen-di-a-ry
con-fe-de-ra-cy	in-con-ti-nen-cy
con-temp-tu-ouf-ly	in-cor-rup-ti-ble
con-ti-nu-al-ly	in-e"vi-ta-ble
con-tri"bu-ta-ry	in-ex-o-ra-ble
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-i"mi-ta-ble
Dis-cre"di-ta-ble	in-nu-n-er-a-ble
ef-fi"ci-en-cy	in-su-pe-ra-ble
e-gre-gi-ouf-ly	ir-re"pa-ra-ble
e-spe"ci-al-ly	ir-re-proach-a-ble
ex-tor-ti-o-ner	ir-re"vo-ca-ble

Laf-ci"vi-ous-ness
 le gi"ti-ma-cy
 No-to-ri-ous-ly
 O-ri"gi-nal-ly
 Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
 per-pe"tu-al-ly
 pro-tho"no-ta-ry

Re-po"si-to-ry
 Un-ne"cessa-ry
 un-rea-so-na-ble
 un-mea-su-ra-ble
 un-pro"fi-ta-ble
 un-righ-te-ous-ness
 un-se-pa-ra-ble

TABLE II.

Of Words of Five Syllables, accented on the middle Syllable.

AB-di"ca-ti-on
 a"ca-de"mi-cal
 ac-cep-ta-ti-on
 ac-qui-fi"ti-on
 ad-mi"ra-ti-on
 ad-mo-ni"ti-on
 a"do-ra-ti-on
 a"du-la-ti-on
 af-fa"bi"li-ty
 af-fec-ta-ti-on
 al-le-ga-ti-on
 al-le-go-ri"cal
 am-bi-gu-i-ty
 am-mu-ni"ti-on
 am-pu-ta"ti-on
 a"na-the"ma-tize
 a"ni-mo-si-ty
 an-ni-ver-sa-ry
 an-no-ta-ti-on
 ap-pa-ri"ti-on

ap-pel-la-ti-on
 af-fi-du-i-ty
 a"stro-lo"gi-cal
 a"stro-nom-i-cal
 a"va-ri"ci-ous
 Be-a-ti"fi-cal
 be"ne-fi-ci-al
 be"ne-dic-ti-on
 Ca"sti-ga-ti-on
 ce"le-bra-ti-on
 ce"re-mo-ni-al
 cir-cu-la-ti-on
 cir-cum-ci"fi-on
 cir-cum-spec-ti-on
 co-es-sen-ti-al
 com-bi"na-ti-on
 com-mi"na-tion
 com-pe"ti-ti-on
 com-pre-hen-si-ble
 com-pre-hen-si-on

con-de-scen-fi-on
con-fla-gra-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on
con-ju-ra-ti-on
con-se-cra-ti-on
con-so-la-ti-on
con-stel-la-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on
con-si-tu-ti-on
con-sul-ta-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on
con-tri-bu-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous
con-tu-me-li-ous
con-ver-sa-ti-on
co-pu-la-ti-on
co-ro-na-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on
De-cla-ma-ti-on
de-cla-ra-ti-on
de-di-ca-ti-on
de-fa-ma-ti-on
de-fi-ni-ti-on
de-mo-cra-ti-cal
de-mon-stra-ti-on
de-po-si-ti-on
de-pri-va-ti-on
de-pu-ta-ti-on
de-ri-va-ti-on
de-so-la-ti-on
de-spe-ra-ti-on
de-va-sta-ti-on
di-a-bo-li-cal

dis-o-be-di-ent
dis-pen-sa-ti-on
dis-po-si-ti-on
dis-so-lu-ti-on
di-stri-bu-ti-on
di-vi-na-ti-on
do-mi-na-ti-on
E-du-ca-ti-on
ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
e-lo-cu-ti-on
e-mu-la-ti-on
e-pi-de-mi-cal
e-qua-ni-mi-ty
e-ti-ma-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-ca
ex-e-cra-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on
ex-ha-la-ti-on
ex-hi-bi-ti-on
ex-hor-ta-ti-on
ex-pec-ta-ti-on
ex-pe-di-ti-on
ex-pi-ra-ti-on
ex-pla-na-ti-on
ex-po-si-ti-on
Fer-men-ta-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on
Ge-ne-ra-ti-on
ge-ne-ro-si-ty
Ha-bi-ta-ti-on
he-li-ta-ti-on
ho-spi-ta-li-ty
hy-po-cri-ti-cal
Il-le-gi-ti-mate
im-be-cil-li-ty

i["]mi["]ta-ti-on
 im-po-si["]ti-on
 in cli na-ti-on
 in-cor-rup-ti-on
 in di["]vi["]du-al
 in-flam-ma ti-on
 in-qui-si-ti-on
 in spi-ra-ti-on
 in-sti-tu-ti-on
 in-sur-rec-ti-on
 in-ter-ces-si-on
 in-tro-duc-ti-on
 in-vi-ta-ti-on
 Ju-ris-dic-ti-on
 La["]men-ta-ti-on
 li["]be-ra["]ti-ty
 li-mi-ta-ti-on
 Ma-gi["]ste-ri-al
 mag-na-mi["]ni-ty
 ma["]the-ma ti-cal
 me["]di-o["]cri-ty
 me["]di-ta-ti-on
 mi["]ni-str-a-ti-on
 mis-con-struc-ti-on
 mo-de-ra ti-on
 mul-ti-pli["]ci-ty
 mu-ta-bi-li-ty
 Na["]vi-ga-ti-on
 non-con-for-mi-ty
 nu-me-ra ti-on
 Ob-li-ga-ti-on
 ob-ser-va-ti-on
 oc-cu-pa-ti-on
 o-do-ri["]fe-rus
 o-pe-ra-ti-on

op-por-tu-ni-ty
 op-po-si["]ti-on
 or-di-na-ti-on
 o["]sten-ta-ti-on
 Par-ti-a["]li-ty
 per-pen-di["]cu-lar
 per-pe-tu-i-ty
 per-se-cu-ti-on
 per-spi["]cu-i-ty
 per-tur-ba-ti-on
 pe["]sti-len ti-al
 pos-si-bi["]li-ty
 pre-pa-ra-ti-on
 pre["]ser-va-ti-on
 prin-ci-pa["]li-ty
 pro["]cla-ma-ti-on
 pro["]di-ga["]li-ty
 pro-hi-bi-ti-on
 pro-pa-ga-ti-on
 pro["]ro-ga-ti-on
 pro["]vi-den ti-al
 pro["]vo-ca-ti-on
 pub-li-ca-ti-on
 pu-sil-la["]ni-mous
 pu-tre-fac-ti-on
 Quint-es-sen-ti-al
 Re["]col-lec-ti-on
 re["]for-ma-ti-on
 re["]lax-a-ti-on
 re["]no-va-ti-on
 re-pe-ti-ti-on
 re["]pre-hen-si-on
 re-pro-ba-ti-on
 re-pu-ta-ti-on
 re["]ser-va-ti-on

e"fo-lu-ti-on	su-per-sti"ti-on
e"sto-ra-ti-on	sup-ll-ca-ti-on
e"sur-rec-ti-on	sup-po-si"ti-on
e"tri-bu-ti-on	sur-rep-ti-ti-ous
e"ve-la-ti-on	Te"sti-mo-ni-al
e"ve"ren-ti-al	to"le"ra-ti-on
e"vo-lu-ti-on	trans-por-ta-ti-on
a"cri-le-gi-ous	tri"bu-la-ti-on
"lu-ta-ti-on	Va"le-dic-ti-on
"tis-fac-ti-on	va-ri-a-ti-on
"pa-ra-ti-on	ve"ge"ta-ti-on
n-gu-la"ri-ty	ve"ne-ra-ti-on
tu-a-ti-on	vin-di-ca-ti-on
e-cu-la-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
f-fo-ca-ti-on	Un-ad-vis-ed-ly
-per-fi"ci-al	u-ni-for-mi-ty
-per-scrip-ti-on	

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding Five Syllables.

OF MAN

ORD, what is man! originally dust, engendered in sin, brought forth with sorrow, helpless in his infancy, extravagantly wild in youth, mad in his manhood, decrepit in his age; his first voice moves pity, his last commands grief.

Nature clothes the beasts with hairs, the birds with feathers, and the fishes with scales; but man is born naked; his hands cannot handle, his feet cannot walk, his tongue cannot speak, his eyes see aright; simple his thoughts,

vain his desires, toys his delights. He no sooner puts on his distinguishing character Reason, but he burns it with wild-fire passions, taints it with abominable pride, tears it with insatiable revenge, dirties it with avarice, and stains it with debauchery

His next state is full of miseries. Fears torment, hopes intoxicate, cares perplex, enemies assault him, friends betray him, thieves rob him, wrongs oppress him, and dangers way-lay him.

His last scene is deplorable; his eyes dim, hands feeble, feet lame, sinews shrunk, bones dry; his days are full of sorrow, his nights of pain, his life miserable, his death terrible; his infancy is full of folly; youth of disorder and toil; age of infirmity.

Lord, what is man! A dunghill blanch'd with snow, a May-game of fortune, a mask for malice, a but for envy! If poor, despised; if rich, flatter'd; if prudent, mistrust'd; if simple, derided: His beauty is but a flower; his strength grass; his wit, a flash; his wisdom, folly; his judgement, weak; his art, imperfection; his glory, a blaze; his time, a span; himself, a bubble! He is born crying, lives laughing, and dies groaning!

*Who then to vain mortality shall trust,
But limns in water, or but writes in dust!*

CHAP. VII.

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

*The Accent is upon the Third Syllable from the End,
unless otherwise marked.*

A B-bre-vi-a-ti-on	de-ter-mi"na-ti-on
a-bo-mi-na-ti-on	di-la"pi"da-ti-on
c-com-mo-da-ti-on	dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
d-mi"ni"stra-ti-on	dis-con-tin-ua-ti-on
ni-mad-ver-si-on	dis"fi"mu-la-ti-on
n-nun-ci-a-ti-on	Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cal
n-ni-hi"la-ti-on	e"di-fi-ca-ti-on
r-chi-e-pi"σκο-pal	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
ri-sto"κρα"ti-cal	e"lee-mo"sy"nary
s-fa-si"na-ti-on	en-thu-si-a"sti-cal
s-se"ve-ra-tion	e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
s-so-ci-a-ti-on	e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
a"pi"tu-la-ti-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
e-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	e-va-po-ra-ti-on
r-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-tion
o-es-sen-ti-a"li-ty	ex-a"spe-ra-ti-on
om-me-mo-ra-ti-on	ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
om-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	ex-po"stu-la-ti-on
on-si"de-ra-ti-on	ex-tra-or-di-na-ry
on-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on	Fa-mi"li-a"ri-ty
on-ti-nu-a-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
o-rc-bo-ra-ti-on	fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
e"li-be-ra-ti-on	Ge-o-gra"phi-cal-ly
e-li"ne-a-ti-on	glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
e-no-mi-na-ti-on	gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

He^{te}ro-ge-ne-oushu-mi^{li}-a-ti-onI^{ma}-gi-na-ti-on

im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty

in-fal-li-bi-li^{ty}in-sen-si-bi^{li}-ty

in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on

in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on

ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty

Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an

mo^{di}-fi-ca-ti-on

mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

mul-ti^{pli}-ca-ti-onNa^{tu}-ra-li-za-ti-on

O-be-di-en-ti-al

Pre-de^{sti}-na-ti-onpro-cra^{sti}-na-ti-on

pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on

pro-pi-ti-a-ti-on

pro-por-ti-o-na-ble

pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on

pu-sil-la-ni^{mi}-tyQua^{li}-fi-ca-ti-onRa^{ti}-fi-ca-ti-on

re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on

re^{com}-men-da-ti-onre-con-ci^{li}-a-ti-onre-ge^{ne}-ra-ti-onre^{pre}-sen-ta-ti-onre-ta^{li}-a-ti-on

Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on

so^{lem}-ni-za-ti-onsu-pe-ri-o^{ri}-tyTrans-fi^{gu}-ra-ti-on

tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on

Un-cir-cum-ci^{fi}-onu-ni-ver-sa^{li}-ty

*A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting
some words not exceeding Six Syllables.*

Early PIETY.

THAT Traveller is unquestionably more like
ly to accomplish his journey, that sets
out betimes in the morning, than he that lingers
till the sun's declination. A great deal of
pains must be used to regain the minutes that
are fled; which had they been well employed
that labour had been saved. It requires more
indefatigable labour to recover wasted time

than beneficially to improve it, when present. The hazards are infinite, the difficulties extraordinary; and vastly disproportional are the odds, that may attend delay. He that defers the work of piety till ripe years, or old age, is very uncertain of securing his salvation. Evil habits are not soon put off, having once taken root they are not easily supplanted, or perhaps time may not be allowed; for the abuse of God's mercy is no warrant for the continuation of it, and much more remains to be performed in an inch of time, than need to have been done in our whole span. Humiliation for past transgressions, is a work indispensibly necessary; but a careful obedience lightens the burden, and facilitates the task; the performance of which there is no method so rationally effectual as to begin young. An early piety is a great step towards walking in the paths of goodness, and a *child train'd up in the way that he should go, will not depart from it when he is old*. Lord, water us in the spring, with the dew of heaven, that at the universal harvest of the world, thou may'st gather us into thy paradisaical garner!

*Some have dy'd young, while others old have fell,
Yet those lived long enough, who lived well.*

*Proper Names, and Words usually written with a
Capital Letter at the Beginning.*

TABLE I.

Words of One Syllable.

A I Aix Anne; Bath Bede Bell Blan Blanch
Boyn Boys Briel Buz; Caen Cain Charles
Christ Cis Claude Cleves Crete Cufh; Dan Dane
Delft Diep Dort Dutch; Elb Er Eve; Fez
France French Fulk; Gad Gath Gaul George
Ghent God Greece Greek Guife: Hague Hor
Hugh Hull Hur; Jah James Jane Jew Joan
Job John Jove Joice Jude June; Kent Kir Kish
Koz; Lifle Lot Luke Luz Lyn; Maefe Mark
Mars May Mede Mentz Metz Menfe Mons;
Nants Ner Nice Nile Nob Nod Noph; Og
Owze; Pan Paul Phut Pierce Pul Pur; Ralph
Reu Rhine Rodes Rhone Rone Rowe Ruth
Rye; Saul Scot Sein Seir Seth Shaul Shem
Shur Spain Spire Swede; Thames Thebes Trol
Tours Trent Troy Turk Tweed Tyre; Ur Uz;
Wales Ware Wells Wilts Worms; York; Zair
Ziph Ziz Zouch Zug Zuph Zuz Zuyd.

T A B L E H.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, having the Accent on the First Syllable.

A A-ron	A-phek	Ba-lak	Ce-dron
Ab-ba	A-pril	Bal-tic	Ce-phas
A-bel	A-ram	Ba-rak	Ce-sar
Ab-ner	Ar-kite	Ba-ruch	Chal-dees
A-chish	Ar-nold	Ba-shan	Chat-ham
A-chor	Ar-non	Bed-ford	Che-rub
Ach-fa	A-fa	Bed-lam	Chil-maid
A-dam	A-saph	Be-rith	Chim-ham
A-d-vent	Ash-dod	Ber-nard	Chi-na
A-gag	A-sher	Be ^r ryl	Chi-flu
A-gate	Asth-ma	Be ^r thel	Chit-tim
A-gur	A ^r thens	Beth-sham	Chy ^r mist
A-hab	Au-gust	Bil-dad	Christ-mas
A-haz	Au-tumn	Bil-hah	Cle ^r ment
A-ibert	A-ven	Bis-cay	Cli-mate
A-lfred	A-vims	Bla ^r stus	Co ^r logn
A-lgum	A-vites	Blein-heim	Con-clave
A-lmug	A-vith	Bo-az	Co-os
A ^r loes	Az-buck	Bo-toolph	Cor-ban
A-lpha	A-zem	Boz-rah	Co-rinth
A-lphage	Az-môn	Bri ^r stol	Coz-bi
A-m-mon	A-zure	Bri ^r tain	Cu-shan
A-m-non	A-zez	Ca ^r desb	Cu-shi
A-m-ram	Az-zah	Ca ^r lais	Cy-clops
A-mos	Ba-al	Ca ^r leb	Cy-prus
A-nak	Ba-bel	Camb-ridge	Cy-rus
A-n-drew	Bak-buk	Car-mel	Da-gon
A-n-nas	Ba ^r laam	Ca ^r stor	Da ^r nites

Da'nube	E-li	Go-shen	I-saac
Da-than	El-len	Gui'nea	In-dies
Da-vid	En-dor	Ha-dad	Ipf-wich
De-bir	En'glisb	Ha-gar	Ja-bal
De-dan	E-noch	Hag-gai	Jab-bock
Del-phos	E-nos	Ha-man	Ja-bin
De-mas	E-phod	Ha-mor	Ja-cob
Den-bigh	E-phron	Ha-ran	Ja-el
Der-be	E-sau	He-ber	Jam-bres
Der-by	Esh-col	He-brew	Jan-nes
Di-bon	Es-rom	He-bron	Japhet
Di-nah	Es-sex	Hec-tic	Ja-son
Do-eg	Eft-her	He-ge	Je hu
Dor-cas	E-tham	Hen-ry	Jeph-thah
Do-than	E'thicks	Her-mes	Jef-fe
Dub-lin	Eu-rope	Her-mit	Je-sus
Dun-kirk	Ez-ra	Her-mon	Je-thro
Dur-ham	Fal-mouth	He-ro	Jo-ab
Ea'ster	Fe-lix	He'rod	Jo-ash
E-bal	Fen-wick	Hert-ford	Jo-bab
E-ber	Fe'stus	Hin-nom	Jo-el
E'cho	Fran-ces	Hoch-stet	Jok-tan
E'clogue	Fran-cis	Hol-land	Jo-nas
E-den	Fri-day	Ho-mer	Jop-pa
Ed-mund	Ga-al	Hoph-ni	Jo-seph
E-dom	Ga-za	Ho'race	Jo-tham
Ed-ward	Ge-ber	Ho-reb	Ju-bal
Ed-win	Ger-man	Hum-ber	Ju-dah
Eg-bert	Ger-shoun	Hum-phrey	Ju-das
E-glon	Ge-shur	Hu-shi	Ju-dith
E-gypt	Ge-zer	Hu-shim	Ju-ly
E-hud	Gil-bert	Hu-zoth	Ju'stus
E-kron	God-win	Hy-dra	Ka-deish
E-lam	Go-mer	Hy-men	Ke'dar
El-dad	Gil-gal	Hy-phen	Kei-lah

Ke-nite	Mar-tha	Om-ri	Rab-bi
Ki-son	Ma-ry	O-nan	Ra-ca
Kit-tim	Mat-than	O-nyx	Ra-chel
Ko-hath	Mat-thew	O-phir	Ra-hab
Ko-rah	Ma-yor	O-phrah	Ra-mah
La-ban	Med-way	Op-tics	Reu-ben
La-chiff	Mc-shech	O-reb	Ri ^{ch} ard
La-mech	Mi-cah	Or-nan	Rim-mon
La-tin	Mi ^l an	O ^{vid}	Riz-pah
Lau-rence	Mil-cah	Ox-ford	Ro-bert
Le-ah	Mil-dred	Oz-ni	Ro-ger
Le ^o nard	Mo-ab	Pa-dan	Ro-man
Le ^{tice}	Mo-loch	Pam-phlet	Row-land
Le ^{vi}	Mo ⁿ narch	Pa ^{nic}	Ru-fus
Le-vite	Mon-day	Par-is	Sa-lem
Lew is	Mon-mouth	Pa ^{shur}	Sal-mon
Lib-nah	Mo-fes	Pe-ka	Sam-son
Lin-corn	Muf-ti	Pe-leg	Sap-phire
Lif-bon	Na-bal	Pem-broke	Sa-rah
Litch-field	Na-both	Pe-ter	Sar-dine
Lo-gic	Na-dab	Phan-tasm	Sar-dis
London	Na-dir	Pha-rez	Sa-tan
Lu-cy	Na-hol	Phe-nix	Sa-turn
Ly-d-a	Na-hum	Phi ^{lip}	Sa-voy
Ly ^{ric}	Na-ples	Pi-late	Se-lah
Ly ^{stra}	Na-than	Pi-rate	Se ^{vern}
Li-chir	Ne-bat	Pil-gah	Sha-drah
La ^{dam}	Ne-cho	Pla-net	Shal-lum
La ^{dan}	Nec-tar	Pri ^{scaue}	She-chem
La-gic	Nim-rod	Pro ^{logue}	Shit-tum
La-gog	No-ah	Pro ^{vost}	Shu-hite
Sam-mon	Nor-man	Pfal-mist	Shu-shan
Sam-re	Nor-wich	Pu-dens	Si-mon;
San-na	O-bed	Quin-tes	Si-nai
Sar-quis	O-mer	Ra-bah	Si-on

Smyr-na	Tar-shish	Tues-day	Ze-nith
So ^d om	Tha-mar	Ty-rus	Ze-red
South-wark	Tho ^m as	Vash-ti	Zi-ba
Staf-ford	Thum-mim	Ve-nice	Zig-lag
Ste-phen	Thurs-day	U-rim	Zil-pah
Sto-ic	Ti-tus	Uz-za	Zim-ri
Suc-coth	To-bit	Wal-ter	Zi-on
Sun-day	To-paz	War-wick	Zip-por
Ta-bor	To-phet	Xer ^x es	Zo-phar
Ta ^l ent	Tri-bune	Za-dock	Zo-an
Tan-get	Tu-bal	Zal-mon	Zo-ar

Words accented on the latter Syllable.

A ^d age	Co-los	Ju-ly	O ^s tend
A-men	E ^s quire	Ma-drid	Stock-holm
Car-lisle	Hoch-stet	Mo-gul	Thou-lon
Ca-tarrh	Ja-pan	Na-varre	

TABLE III.

*Proper Names of Three Syllables.**Accented on the first syllable.*

A ⁱ Bi-gail	Ad-mi-ral	A ⁱ ma-lek
A ⁱ bi-shag	A ⁱ fri-ca	A ⁱ ma-fa
A ⁱ bi-shai	A ⁱ ga-bus	A ⁱ me-thyft
A-bi-hud	Al-chy-mist	A ⁱ na-gram
A-bra-ham	Al-ge-bra	A ⁱ nar-chy
Ab-sa-lom	Al-mo-dad	An-gle-sey

An-gli-cism	Car-bun-cle	E"li-phas
An-ti-christ	Car-me-lite	El ka-nah
An-ti-och	Ca-ta-ract	E"ly-mas
An-ti-pas	Ca"te-chism	E"me-rald
An-tho-ny	Ca tho-lic	E"pa-phras
A"pho-rism	Chan-cel-lor	E"phra-im
A qui-la	Chan-ce-ry	E"pi-cure
A-re-tas	Che"ru-bim	E"pi-logue
Ar-ra-gon	Chi"che"ster	E"thel-bert
Ar-te-mas	Cho-co-late	Eu-cha-rist
Ash-ke-lon	Chri"sti-an	E"ve-rard
Au-stri-a	Chro"ni-cle	Eu-lo-gy
Bac-cha-nals	Chry"so-lite	Exe-ter
Ba"by-lon	Chry"so"-stom	Ex-o-dus
Bar-ba-ry	Clau-di-us	Ex-or-cism
Bar-na-bas	Cle-o-phas	Fre"de-ric
Ba"ro-net	Col-che-ster	Gab-ba-tha
Bar-sa-bas	Co"lo-nel	Ga-bri-el
Ba"si-lick	Con stan-tine	Ga"i-lee
Ba"she-ba	Cor-fi-ca	Gal-lo-way
Bdel-li-um	Cy"pri-an	Ge-ne-fis
Be-li-al	Da"ma-ris	Ge"no-a
Ben-ja-min	Da"ni-el	Ger-ma-ny
Be-tha-ny	De"bo-rah	Gi"be-ah
Beth-le-hem	De"ca-logue	Gi"de-on
Beth-pha-ge	De"i-lah	Gi"li-ad
Beth-she-mesh	De"von-shire	Glou-ce"ster
Bi"ga-my	Di"dy-mus	Gol-go-tha
Bo"ni-face	Do-na-tist	Gre"go-ry
Buck-in-ham	E"din-burgh	Ha"vi-lah
Cia-a-phas	E"do-mites	Ha"za-el
Ca-na-an	E"kro-nites	He"mi-sphere
Can"di-ce	E"la-mites	Hep tar-chy
Can-ti-cle	E-li-ab	He"re-ford
Ca"pri-corn	E-li-hu	Ho-ro-scope

Hu-go-not	Ly ["] ci-a	Pass-o-ver
Hun-ga-ry	Ly ["] di-a	Pa ["] ta-ra
Hunt-ing-ton	Ly ["] fi-as	Pa-tri-arch
I-ro-ny	Mach-pe-lach	Pa ["] tro-bas
Ish-bo-sheth	Mag-da-len	Pen-te-cost
Ish-ma-el	Ma-ho-met	Pe ["] nu-el
If-ra-el	Ma ["] la-chi	Per-ga-mos
If-sa-char	Man-tu-a	Per si-ans
I ["] ta-ly	Mar-ga-ret	Pha ["] nu-el
Je ["] bu-site	Ma-ge-ry	Pha ["] ri-sees
Je ["] su-it	Me-di-a	Phi ["] li ["] stines
Je ["] shu-run	Me ["] le-a	Phi ["] ne-has
Je ["] ze-bel	Me-li-ta	Phry ["] gi-a
Jez ["] re-el	Mer-cu-ry	Pon-ti-us
Jo-a-chim	Me ["] ta-phor	Por-tu-gal
Jo ["] na-dab	Mid-dle-sex	Po ["] ti-phar
Jo ["] na-than	Mi ["] ri-am	Pres-by-ter
Jo ["] sa-phat	Mo-a-bite	Pro ["] cho-rus
Jos-ce-lin	Mo-de-na	Pub-li-can
Jo ["] shu-a	Mor-de-cai	Pu-ri-tan
Ju ["] bi-lee	Mu ["] lco-vy	Rab sha-keh
Ju-da-ism	Na-a-man	Ram-me-lies
Ju-li-us	Na-o-mi	Ro ["] che-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Naph-ta-li	Ro ["] ge-lim
Kad-mi-el	Na ["] za-reth	Ro ["] sa-mond
Ka ["] len-dar	Na-za-rite	Sad-du-cees
Ka ["] tha ["] rine	Ni ["] co-las	Sa ["] ia ["] min
Ke ["] mu-el	Ni ["] ne-veh	Sa ["] mu-el
Ko-ha-thites	Nor-man-dy	San-he-drim
La ["] za-rus	Not-ting-ham	Sa ["] tur-day
Le ["] ban-on	O ["] be-lisk	Sax-o-ny
Lei-ce ["] ster	O-pi-um	Sce ["] le-ton
Le ["] mu-el	Oth-ni-el	Se-ra-phim
Lu-ci-fer	Pa ["] la-tine	Shi ["] me-i
Lu-ci-us	Pa ["] le ["] stine	Shrews-bu-ry

Shu
Si["]c
Si["]r
Si["]m
So["]c
So["]m
Soft
Swi
Syl
Sy["]m
Ta["]t
Tar-
Te-k
Te["]l

The

A
A-bi-
A-bi-
A-cro
A-du
A-gri
A-hi-
A-hi-
A-po
A-po
Ap-pe
Arch

Shu-na-mite	Te"ma-nite	Whit-sun-tide
Si"ci-ly	Te-ne-riff	Wil-li-am
Si"me-on	Ter-ri-er	Win-che-ster
Si"fe-ra	Ti"mo-thy	Wi"ni-fred
So"do-mite	The-o-dore	Wor-ce-ster
So"lo-mon	Tu"sca-ny	Xe"no-phon
Soft-he-nes	Ty"chi-cus	Zab-di-el
Swit-zer-land	Va"len-tine	Za"cha-ry
Syl ve"ster	Va"ti-can	Za"re-phah
Sy"ri-ans	U-ri-el	Ze"be-dee
Ta"bi-tha	Uz-zi-el	Ze"bu-lon
Tar-ta-ry	Wed-nes-day	Zip-po-rah
Te-ko-ah	West-min-ster	Zo-di-ac
Te"le-scope		

TABLE IV.

The Accent is upon the second Syllable in the following Words.

A -Bad-don	Au-gu"stus	Cho-ra-zin
A-bi-a	A-zo-tus	Co-ni-ah
A-bi-hu	Ba-ra-bas	Cy-re-ne
A-bi-ram	Bar-je-fus	Da-ma"scus
A-cro"stic	Bar-jo-na	Da-ri-us
A-dul-lam	Bar-zil-lai	De-cem-ber
A-grip-pa	Bel-shaz-zar	Di-an-a
A-hi-jah	Ben-ha-dad	Di-lem-ma
A-hi-tub	Ber-ni-ce	Ec-lip-tic
A-po"state	Be"thes-da	E-li-as
A-po"stle	Bis-sex-tile	E-li-jah
Ap-pen-dix	Chal-de-a	E-lis"ha
Arch-an-gel	Chi-me-ra	E-qua-tor

E-raf-mus	Mat-thi-as	Säl-o-me
E-ra ^{stus}	Me-ra-ri	San-bal-lat
E-fai-as	Mef-fi-as	Sap-phi-ra
Eu-ni-ce	Mi-le-tum	Sa-rep-ta
Eu-phra-tes	Na-af-son	Sep-tem-ber
Ge-ha-zi	Ni-ca-nor	Su-san-na
Ge-ne-va	No-vem-ber	Syl-va-mus
Ge-riz-zim	Oc-to-ber	Ter-tul-lus
Go-li-ah	O-lym-pic	Teu-to ^{nic}
Go-mor-rah	O-me-ga	Thad-de-us
Ha-bak-kuk	O-ri-on	To-bi-as
Hil-ki-ah	O-zi-as	Try-phe-na
Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ni-ce	Try-pho-fa
Ho-san-nah	Phi ^{le} -mon	Vi-en-na
Ho-se-a	Phi-le-tus	U-phar-sin
Je-ho-ram	Phi ^{lip} -pi	U-ri-ah
Je-ho-vah	Pris-cil-la	Uz-zi-ah
Jo-si-as	Re-be ^{kah}	Zac-che-us
Ju-de-a	Sa-be-ans	Zal-mun-na
Ke-tu-rah	Sal-mo-ne	Ze-bo-im
Ma-naf-feh		

TABLE V.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A ^{er} -deen	Ca ^{mi} far	Ca ^{va} -lier
Am ^{ster} -dam	Ca ^{pu} chin	Cla ^{ren} -ci-u
Buc-ca-niers	Ca ^{ra} -van	In-gol-stadt

T A B L E IV.

Words of four syllables accented on the first Syllable.

A ["] Lex-an-der	Hi-e-rar-chy	Pa ["] ne-gy ["] ric
Can-ter-bu-ry	Ja ["] ni-za-ry	Pe-ter-bo ["] rough
Fe ["] bru-ary	Ke der-min-ster	Sa ["] lif-bu-ry

Words of Four Syllables, that have the accent on the second Syllable.

A ["] bed-re-go	Be-thu-li-a	E-li ["] za-beth
A-bi-a-thar	Be-za-le-el	E-ly ["] fi-um
A-bi ["] me-lech	Caper-na-um	Em-ma ["] nu-el
A-bi ["] na-dab	Ca-ta ["] stro-phe	En-thu-fi-asm
A-bi ["] no-am	Ce-fa re-a	E-pe ["] ne-tus
A-cel-da-ma	Chro-no ["] lo-gy	E-phe-fi-ans
A-cha-i-a	Ci-li ["] ci-a	E-van-ge-list
A-chi ["] to-phel	Co-lo-fi-ans	Eu ["] ro-cly-don
A-mi ["] na-dab	Cor-ne-li-us	E ["] ze-ki-el
A-na ["] the-ma	Cof-mo-gra-phy	Ga-la-ti-a
A-po ["] cry-pha	Cy-re-ni-us	Ga-ma-li-el
A-pol-ly-on	Dal-ma-ti-a	Ge-ne-fa-ret
An-ti ["] pa-tris	De-ca-po-lis	Ge-o ["] gra-phy
A-ra-bi-a	De-me-tri-us	Geth-se ["] ma-ne
Ar-rith-me-tic	De-mo-cra-cy	Her-mo ["] ge-nes
Ar-me-ni-a	Di-a ["] go-nal	He ["] ro-di-as
Ar-mo-ni-ac	Di-a ["] me-ter	Hy-dro ["] gra-phy
A-stro ["] no-my	Di-o-ge-ne	Hy-per-bo-le
A ["] stro ["] lo-gy	Di-o ["] tre-phes	I-co-ni-um
A ["] syn-cri ["] tus	E-bed-me-lech	Il-ly ["] ri-um
Bar-tho ["] lo-mew	E-gyp-ti-an	I-ta ["] li-an
Ba-va-ri-a	E-li-a-kim	Je-hoi-a-da
Be ["] tha ["] ba-ra	E-li ["] me-lech	Je-ho-i-a-kim

Je-ho ⁿ na-dab	Pa-la ⁿ ti-nate	So fi ⁿ pa-ter
Je-ho ⁿ sha-phat	Pam-phy li-a	The-o ⁿ do-lite
Je-ru-sa lem	Phi ⁿ lip-pi-ans	The-o ⁿ phi-lus
Le-vi-a-than	Phi ⁿ li ⁿ ti-a	Ti be ri us
Le-vi-ti-cus	Phle-bo ⁿ to-my	Ti-mo-the ous
Ly-fa-ni-as	Phy-lac-te-ry	Tro-gyl-li-um
Me-he-ta-bel	Po-ly ⁿ ga-my	Ve ⁿ spa-fi-an
Mel-chi ⁿ ze-dek	Po-ti ⁿ phe-ra	Vice-chan-cel lor
Me-phi ⁿ bo-sheth	Quin-ti-li-an	Vi-tel-li-us
Mer-cu-ri-us	Sa-la-ti-el	U-ra-ni-a
Me-thu-se-lah	Sa-ma ⁿ ri-tans	U-to-pi-a
Me-tro ⁿ po-lis	Sar-di ⁿ ni-a	West-pha-li-a
Mont-go ⁿ me ry	Se-mi-ra-mis	Xe-no ⁿ cra-tes
Na-tha ⁿ ni-el	Sen-na ⁿ che ⁿ rib	Ze-lo ⁿ phe-had
Ne-a-po-lis	Se-ra ⁿ gli-o	Ze-no-bi-a
Ni-co ⁿ po-lis	Si ⁿ gi-o-noth	Ze-ru-ba-bel
O-lym-pi-ad	Si-le-fi-a	Zi-do-ni-ans
O-ne ⁿ fi-mus		

TABLE VII.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, having the Accent on the Third Syllable.

A -Bi-e-zer	A ⁿ za-ri-ah	E ⁿ be-ne-zer
A-bi-le-ne	Ba-ra-chi-as	E-le-a-zer
A ⁿ do-ni-jah	Bar-ce-lo-na	E-li-e-zer
A ⁿ ma-de-us	Bar-ti-me-us	For-tu-na-tus
A ⁿ na-bap-tist	Be-er-she-ba	Ge ⁿ da-li-ah
A ⁿ na-ni-as	Bel-te-shaz-zar	Ha ⁿ cha-li-ah
An-dro-ni-cus	Bo-a-ner-ges	Ha ⁿ da-re-zer
A ⁿ ri ⁿ star-chus	Ca ⁿ te-chu-men	Hal-lel-lu-jah
Ar-ta ⁿ xer ⁿ xes	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ha ⁿ na-ni-ah
A ⁿ tha-li-a	Dal-ma-nu-tha	He ⁿ ze-ki-ah
At-ta-li-a	Di-a-pa-son	I-du-me-a

I-tu-re-a	My-ti-le-ne	Shal-ma-ne zer
Je ["] co-ni-ah	Na ["] zi an-zen	She ["] ca-ni-ah
Je ["] re-mi-ah	Ne-he-mi-ah	Sta ["] nif-la us
Je-ro-bo-am	Ni-co-de-mus	The-o-do rus
Ke-he-la-thah	O ["] ba-di-ah	Thy-a ti ra
La ["] dis-la us	O-bed-E-dom	Tra-cho-ni-tis
Ma-ha-na-im	Pi ha-hi-roth	Ze ["] ba-di-ah
Ma-ta-thi-as	Pro ["] le-ma-is	Ze-cha ri-ah
Me-ne-la-us	Re-ho-bo-am	Ze ["] de-ki-ah
Me-ri-o-neth	Sa ["] ra g-f-fa	Ze pha-ni-ah

TABLE VIII.

Proper Names of five and six syllables.

Note, *The Accent is upon the last Syllable but two.*

A Bel beth-ma-a-cha	E ["] ty-mo ["] lo-gy
A dra myt-ti-um	E ["] van ge ["] li-cal
An-da-lu fi-a	E-vil me ["] ro-dach
A ["] pol-lo ni-a	Ge-ne-a ["] lo-gy
A ["] ri sto-cra-cy	Ge-o gra ["] phi-cal
Be ro-dach-Ba ["] la dan	He li-o ["] po-lis
Cap-pa do ci-a	Hi-e-ra ["] po-lis
Ca ["] ta-lo-ni-a	Hi ["] sto-ri-o ["] gra-phy
Che dor-la-o-mer	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
Chri-sti-a ["] ni-ty	Hy-per-bo ["] li-cal
Deu-te ["] ro ["] no my	Li-thu-a-ni-a
Di-o-ny ["] fi-us	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Ec-cle fi-a ["] sti-cus	Ma ["] ce-do-nia
E-nig-ma ["] ti-cal	Ma-ha-la-le el
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Me ["] di ["] ter-ra-ne-an
E-thi-o-pi-a	Me-so po-ta-mi-a

Me-tro-po^{li}-tan
 Ne bu-za^{ra}-dan
 Ni-co-la-i-tan
 O-ne-fi^{pho}-rus
 Phi-la-del-phi-a
 Phy^{fi}-og-no-my
 Sa-mo-thra-ci-a

Scan-di-na-vi-a
 The-o-lo^{gi}-cal
 Thef-fa-lo-ni-ans
 Tran-syl-va-ni-a
 Tra-gi-co^{me}-dy
 U-ni-ver-si-ty

TABLE IX.

Words accented on the last Syllable but one.

A-Bel-Miz-ra-im
 A-doⁿⁱ-be-zek
 A-doⁿⁱ-ze-dek
 A-ha-su-e-rus
 Al-mon-Dib-la^{tha}-im
 A-re-o-pa-gite
 A-ri^{ma}-the-a
 A-ris-to-bu-lus
 Ba-al-pe-ra-zim
 Con-stanti-nop^{le}
 Ec-cle-si-a^{stes}
 E-pa^{phro}-di-tus
 E^{pi}-cu-re-an

Ge-de-ro-tha-im
 Hy-po-chon-dri ac
 La-o-di-ce-a
 Ma-gor-mis-sa-bib
 Ma-her-sa-lal-hash-baz
 Me-she-le-mi-ah
 Mi^{di}-a-ni^{tish}
 Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
 Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
 Prog-nos-ti-ca-tor
 Thef-fa-lo-ni-ca
 Tob-a-do-ni-jah
 Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne-ah

M.
 tain
 and
 M
 S
 and
 can
 M
 S
 M
 S
 and
 M
 S
 fona
 nor
 M

A
G U I D E
T O T H E
E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

P A R T II.

C H A P. I.

Of Letters in general

The MASTER.

The SCHOLAR.

M. **H**OW is the *Alphabet* divided?

S. The whole English alphabet, containing twenty-six letters, is divided into vowels and consonants.

M. What is a vowel?

S. A vowel is a letter, that makes a full and perfect sound of itself, without which there can be no syllable.

M. How many vowe's are there?

S. There are five vowels; *a, e, i, o, u.*

M. Is not *y* a vowel sometimes?

S. *Y* is a vowel, when it follows a consonant, and sounds like *i*; as *by, reply.*

M. How many consonants are there?

S. The other one and twenty letters are consonants; so called, because they make no sound nor syllable, without the help of a vowel.

M. What is a syllable?

S. A syllable is the sound of a vowel, or diphthong, either with, or without consonants; as, *a, an, rand, strand.*

M. What is a diphthong?

S. A diphthong is the meeting of two vowels in one and the same syllable.

Note, I call it the meeting only, and not the sound of two vowels, according to the true and proper notion of a diphthong; because in many of them one of the vowels is not at all pronounced.

M. How many diphthongs are there?

S. There are twelve diphthongs, *ai, ei, oi, and ui; au, eu, ou; ee, oo; ae, oa, ie.*

Note, That at the end of words we use *y* and *w*, to conclude the diphthongs, instead of *i* and *u* without varying the sound: which produces seven, that are call'd improper diphthongs; namely, *ay, ey, oy, and uy; aw, ew, and ow.*

M. What is a triphthong?

S. A triphthong is the meeting of three vowels in one syllable; as *eau*, in beauty: and *ieu* in lieu, adieu.

M. What mean ye by a long syllable?

S. A long syllable is, when a single vowel is at the end of it; or when it is followed with *h gh, gm, gn, ll*, or *e* final; or lastly, when there is a diphthong in it.

M. Give some examples of it?

S. *Aba-sed; ah, selah, high, nigh-er; phlegm, sign-ing; recalled; a-rise, de-spise; strain-er, a-main; sea, guiⁿnea; queen, seen, &c.*

Note, 1. Sometimes *e* final is added, and the syllable sounded short, as may be seen in the observations upon that letter.

2. Sometimes also the *diphthongs* are pronounced short; as may be seen in the table of *monosyllables* (where they are also mark'd) and in the observations upon them, in the *third chapter* following.

M. What is meant by a short syllable?

S. A short syllable is that which ends with one or more consonants.

M. Give some examples of short syllables.

S. Bad-ness, rud-der, fin-ful, for-mer, slut-tish.

CH A P. II.

Remarks on the sounds of particular Letters, and of those which are usually left out in pronunciation.

A

M. **H**OW many observations have you of the letter *a*?

S. I have three observations of the letter *a*.

M. Give the *first*.

S. *A* is not sounded in these words, *Pharaoh* (Pharo) *marriage* (marrige) *carriage* (carrige) *chaplain* (chaplin) *parliament* (parliment.)

M. Give the *second*.

S. Most of the proper names, that have *aa*, drop one of them in the pronunciation; as *Isaac* (Izac) *Canaan* (Canan) *Balaam* (Balam) except *Ba-al* and *Ga-al*.

M. Give the *third*.

S. *A* is sounded broad like *aw*, in all words before *ld* or *ll*; as, *bald*, *scald*; *ball*, *call*, &c. and in *water*.

B

M. Give me an account in what words the letter *b* is written, but not sounded.

S. *B* is not sounded in these words following
debt (det) *debtor* (dettor) *subtile* (futtle) *doubt* (dout)
dumb (dum) *thumb* (thum) *crumb* (crum) *plumb*
 (plum) *lamb* (lam) *limb* (lim.)

M. In what words does *b* serve to lengthen the syllable?

S. *B*, like *e* final, lengthens the syllable in
climb (clim) *comb* (come) *womb* (wome) *coxcome*
 (coxcome.)

C

M. Hath *c* always one and the same sound?

S. The ancient Saxons always sounded it hard like *k*: but we pronounce it oftentimes soft like *s*.

M. When is *c* to be sounded hard?

S. *C* is hard like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the consonants *l*, *r*; as *came*, *clay*, *corn*, *crab*, *cub*.

M. When is *c* to be sounded soft?

S. *C* is soft like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as *cement*, *city*, *tendency*. Except *Aceldama*; and *Cis*, which is otherwise written *Kish*.

M. How is *sc* to be sounded?

S. When *sc* comes before *e* or *i*, the *c* is quite lost; as *scene*, *science*. Except that it is sounded hard in *sceptic*, *scepticism*, *Sceva*, *skeleton*.

M. What words are there in which *c* is not sounded?

S. *C* before *k* is quite lost; as *back*, *quick*.

It is also lost in these words, *schism*, (*fizim*) *verdict* (*verdit*) *indictment* (*inditement*) *victual*
 (*vittles*) *victualler* (*vittler*) *perfect* (*perfit*) *perfected* (*perfit*) *perfection* (*perfitness*) but it is sounded in *perfection*, *perceptive*.

M. When is *ch* founded like *k*?

S. *Ch* is founded like *k* in most foreign words, especially in the proper names of the Holy Bible; as, *chymist*, *choler*; *Baruch*, *Archippus*, *Melchizedeck*, *archangel*.

M. Are not some particular words excepted?

S. The ancient English sound of *ch*, is usually retained in these words, *arch*, *archbishop*, *archdeacon*, *architect*, *Rachel*, *cherubim*, *stomachic*.

M. How is the French *ch* founded?

S. The French sound *ch* like *sh*; and we retain that sound in many words immediately received from them, as *chevalier* (*shevaleer*) *machine* (*masheen*) *mareschal* (*marshal*) *capuchin* (*capu-sheen*) *chaise* (*thaise*) *Champaign* (*Shampane*).

M. Give another observation of the sound of *ch*.

S. *Ch* is pronounced as *qu* in *choir* (*quire*) *chorister* (*quirrister*.)

D

M. Give your observations on the letter *d*.

S. *D* is not founded in *ribband* (*ribbin*) *Wednesday* (*Wensday*.)

M. Give your second observation upon the letter *d*.

S. The termination *ed* is often abbreviated into *t*; as, *burned*, *burnt*; *choked*, *choakt*; *ripped*, *ript*; *laughed*, *laught*; *passed*, *past*; *tossed*, *toft*.

Note, This abbreviation is not to be used, when any word ending in *t* or *d* takes the termination *ed* after it.

E

M. What do you observe of words ending in *en*?

S. Words ending in *en* lose the sound of *e* ; as, *garden* (gard'n) *hasten* (hast'n) *heaven* (heav'n ; *bitten* bitt'n) *token* (tok'n).

M. What words lose *e* in the pronunciation ?

S. Words taking the termination *-ed* lose *e* in the pronunciation, and oftentimes in writing, but it must be supplied by an *apostrophe* ; as *scabbed*, *scabb'd* ; *called*, *call'd* ; *armed*, *arm'd* ; *joined*, *join'd* ; *grieved*, *griev'd*.

M. What other words have an *e* that is not founded ?

S. *E* is written, but not founded, in *heart*, *hearth*, *dearth*.

M. What is the meaning of *e* final ?

S. *E* final, or *e* servile, is that, which being at the end of words, serves only to lengthen the sound of the last syllable, but does not increase the number of syllables.

M. Give some examples of it.

S. *Came*, *blame*, *blaspheme*, *admire*, *demise*.

M. Is *e*, at the end, of this quality in all syllables ?

S. No ; for I have some exceptions.

M. Give the first.

S. Monosyllables ; as, *me*, *she*, must retain their full sound, because they have no other vowel.

M. Give the second exception.

S. *E* final does not lengthen the syllable after two consonants ; as *badge*, *wedge*, *hinge*, *venge*, *discharge*, *converse*, &c. except *grange*, *strange*, *change*, *range*, *wast*, *hast*, *paste*, *taste*, *baths*, *swathe*.

Also, *bind*, *find*, *hind*, *kind*, *mind*, *rind*, *wind* are still sounded long, though *e* final be less out, which formerly us'd to be set after them.

M. Give the third exception.

S. *E* final lengthens not these syllables, *one*, (won) *gone* (gon) *come* (com) *some* (som.)

M. Give the fourth exception.

S. *E* makes a distinct syllable in such foreign words as end in *e* originally.

M. Give some Hebrew words of this sort.

S. *Jef-se*, *He-ge*, *Mam-re*.

M. Give some Greek words of the same sort.

S. *Can-da-ce*, *Ca-ta-stro-phe*, *Geth-se-ma-ne*, *Eu-ni-ce*, *No-e*, *Phe-be*, *Phe-ni-ce*, *Sa-lo-me*, *Sal-mo-ne*.

M. Give some examples out of Latin.

S. *Si-mi-le*, *Prae-mu ni-re*, *Sci-re-fa-ci-us*, and the word, *Ce-le-me-ne*.

M. Give some foreign words in which *e* final is not sounded, because not found in the original.

S. *E* final lengthens the syllable only in these words, *Tyre*, *Ke-nite*, *Shu-na-mite*, and such like words as express the country or quality of a person. It is servile in the word *Ode*, though it be in its original.

M. Give the fifth exception.

S. Words ending in *-cre*, *gre*, and *tre*, do sound the *e* before *r*, and sometimes are so written.

M. Give some examples in this kind.

S. *Acre* (aker) *lucre* (luker) *sepulchre* (se"pul-ker) *maugre* (mauger) *tygre* (tyger) *mitre* (miter) *centre* (center) *lustre* (luster.)

M. What quality has *e* final after *c* and *g*?

S. *E* final softens *c* and *g*; as, *lace*, *race*, *spice*, *ge*, *oblige*, *huge*.

M. Words in *e* final sometimes take *s* after them; what use is that of?

S. If nouns in *e* final take *s* after them, with an *apostrophe* before it, -it stands for *his*, and notes *possession*: as, *The Pope's eye*, or, *the eye of the Pope*. If without an *apostrophe* it makes the plural number; as, *one pope*, *more popes*.

M. But what use is it of in verbs?

S. If verbs that end in *e* final, take *s* after them, it is abbreviated from *-eth*, and makes the third person singular; as, *I take*, *he takes*, or *taketb*.

M. Does this additional *s* increase the number of syllables or no?

S. Words ending in *-ce*, *-ge*, *-se*, or *-ze*, are increas'd a syllable, by the addition of *s*. Also words ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, *-fs*, or *x*, take *-ts*, which makes a new syllable.

M. Give some examples in this kind.

S. Nouns.

Grace, *graces*
Age, *ages*
Carcase, *carcases*
Affize, *affizes*
Arch, *arches*
Fish, *fishes*
Witness, *witnesses*
Box, *boxes*

Verbs.

To *plate*, he *plates*
 To *rage*, he *rages*
 To *rise*, the sun *rises*
 To *freeze*, it *freezes*
 To *parch*, fire *parches*
 To *punish*, the law *punishes*
 To *oppress*, a tyrant *oppresses*
 To *box*, he *boxes* fairly

M. Give examples of words that are not increased a syllable, by adding *s* at the end.

S. Nouns.

Verbs.

A *hide*, *hides*
Wife, *wives*
Lake, *lakes*
Dale, *dals*
Name, *names*
Tune, *tunes*
Rope, *ropes*
Fire, *fires*
Fate, *fates*
Virtue, *virtues*
Law, *laws*
A way, *ways*

To *hide*, he *hides* his face
 To *quake*, he *quakes*
 To *file*, he *files*
 To *frame*, he *frames*
 To *tune*, he *tunes* a pipe
 To *gape*, he *gapes*
 To *desire*, he *desires*
 To *write*, he *writes*
 To *live*, he *lives*
 To *sue*, he *sues*
 To *view*, he *views*
 To *pay*, he *pays*, &c.

M. Is not the letter *e* sometimes sounded like *ee*?

S. *E* is sounded like *ee* in *he*, *me*, *we*, formerly written, *bee*, *wee*, *mee*, also in *Eve* (*Eeve*) *Ely* (*Eely*) *Peter* (*Peeter*) *Besom* (*Beesom*) *fealty* (*fealty*.)

M. When is *e* sounded like *a*?

S. *E* is sounded like *a* in the word (*Ghent*) (*Gant*.)

F

M. Give your observations of the sound of *f*?

S. *F* is sounded like *v*, in the particle *of*; as *The King of* (*ov*) *the Jews*. But *off*, or at a distance, is sounded with a fine aspiration; as, *to keep off*, *to carry off*.

M. Give the Second.

S. *F*, in the making of plurals, is actually changed into *v*; as, *life lives*; *staff staves*.

G

M. In what sort of words is *g* written, but not founded?

S. *G* is not founded before *m* or *n*, if it be found in the same syllable; as, *phlegm* (phlem) *sign* (sine) *deign* (dain) *reign* (rain) *arraign* (arrain) *sovereign* (foverein) *seignior* (senior) *gnaw* (naw) *gnat* (nat) Except *Lign-a-locs* and *condign* in which the *g* is founded.

M. What do you observe of *gl* in foreign words.

S. *G* is not founded before *l* in foreign words as, *seraglio* (seralio) *ostiglia* (ostilia.)

M. When is *g* founded hard?

S. *G* is always hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the end of syllables; as *garment*, *gone*, *gun*, *glass*, *grow*, *sing*, *bringing*.

M. When is *g* founded soft?

S. *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is to be founded soft like *je*, *ji*; as, *gender*, *ginger*, *gipsy*.

M. But there are three exceptions to this rule give the first.

S. All proper names in the Bible have *g* hard before *e* and *i*, being always so pronounced in their original; as, *Geba*, *Gethsemane*, *Gihon*, *Gilboa*.

M. Give the second exception.

S. *G* is founded hard in these proper names *Gelderland*, *Gibbons*, *Gibson*, *Gilman*, *Gilbert*, *Hug*, *gins*, *Seager*.

M. Give the third exception.

S. *G* is founded hard in these following common words: *geese*, *geld*, *gilt*, *get*, *gear*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girl*, *girdle*, *girt*, *giggle*; *gills*, *give*, *gift*, *gew*, *gaws*, *gibberish*, *giddy*, *gimblet*, *gittern*, *dagger*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *anger*, *hanger*, *linger*, *finger*.

finger, eager, meager, anger, mawger, tyger, target,
together, begin, begirt, beggin, piggin, noggin.

M. How is *gh* sounded in the beginning of a word?

S. *Gh* in the beginning of a word, is *g* hard, though it is very rarely used; as, *Ghittar*, *Ghost*.

M. Is not *gh* sometimes sounded like *ff*?

S. The proper sound of *gh* is out of the throat; but, to take off the roughness, it is grown customary sometimes to sound it like *ff*, and sometimes to neglect it quite.

M. Give some examples wherein *gh* is sounded like *ff*.

S. *Gh* being at the end of these following words, sounded like *ff*; viz. *laugh*, (*laff*) *cough* (*coff*) *ough*, (*Goff*) *hough*, (*hoff*) *tough* (*tuff*) *trough* (*truff*) *rough* (*ruff*) *enough* (*enuff*.)

M. Give some examples wherein *gh* is not sounded.

S. *Gh* is not sounded in the following words, nor in any other words, but only lengthens the syllable; as, *high* (*hi*) *mighty* (*mitee*) *though* (*tho*) *rough* (*throo* or *thurro*) *Vaughan* (*Vaun*) *daughter* (*dauter*.)

M. How sound you the termination *-burgh*?

S. *-burgh*, in the end of several proper names of places, is the same as *-burrow*; for instance, *Hugoburgh* (*Edinburro*) *Hamburgh* (*Hamburro*) *Gottenburgh* (*Gottenburro*.)

H

M. Is *h* to be sounded at the end of words?

S. *H* is not sounded at the end of words, if it alone, without *t* or *c* before it; as, *ah*, *oh*, *Je-ru-salem*, *Messiah*.

M. Is *h* to be sounded after *r*?

S. *H* is lost after *r*; as, *rheum*, *rhetoric*, *catarrh*, *Rhine*, *Rhenish*.

M. Is *h* founded in all other words?

S. *H* is not founded in these words, *honour*, *honoured*, *honourable*, *herb*, *beir*, *honest*, *humble*, *asibma*, *Jahn*, *Thomas*, *Humphrey*, *Thoulon*.

I

M. When is *i* founded like *ee*?

S. *I* is founded like *ee* in *oblige* (obleege) *magazine* (magazeen) *machine* (masheen) and many others.

M. What words leave out *i* in the pronunciation?

S. *I* is not founded in *evil*, *devil*, *venison*, *Salisbury*.

M. How is *i* founded in proper names ending in *-iab*?

S. *I* is founded long in proper names ending in *-iab*; as, *Jeremiah*, *Hezekiah*.

M. How is *i* founded before a vowel in other proper names?

S. *I* is founded short in other proper names as, *Mi-ri-am*, *A-ri-el*, *E-li-jah*.

J

N. B. The tail'd *j* by some authors is call'd *j* consonant, and by others *jod*, to distinguish it from the vowel *i*, which is really quite another letter and differs both in sound and shape.

But because the Hebrew names of letters are not at all received into our alphabet, I take the liberty to call it *ja*, as most agreeing with the other names of our English letters.

So then, if this letter be always tail'd, as it ought to be, and the learner be accustomed to call it *ja*, there need no further rules or observations about it.

M. Is *l* ever sounded like *r*?

S. *L* is sounded like *r* in the word *colonel* (cur-
ronel.)

M. What words leave out *l* in the pronunci-
ation?

S. *L* is not sounded in the following words,
half (hafe) *calf* (cafe) *balk* (bauk) *calk* (cauk) *talk*
(tauḡ) *walk* (wauk) *stalk* (stauk) *chalk* (chauk)
salmon (sammon) *chaldron* (chaudron) *almost*
(amost) *Lincoln* (Lincon) *Bristol* (Bristo) *Holborn*
(Hoburn.)

M

M. What observations have you of the let-
ter *m*?

S. *M* sounds like *n* in the word *accompt* (ac-
count.)

N

M. What words leave out *n* in the pronunci-
ation?

S. *N* is not heard in the words *kiln*, *limn*, *hymn*,
damn, *condemn*, *contemn*, *solemn*, *column*, *autumn*.

O

M. What words transplace *o* in the sounding?

S. *O* is transplaced in *iron* (iorn) *saffron* (safforn.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *oo*?

S. *O* sounds like *oo* in *do*, *doing*, *move*, *prove*.

M. When is *o* lost in the pronunciation?

S. *O* is lost in many words ending in *-en*: as *ba-*
con, *beacon*, *glutton*, *mutton*, *basen*, *mason*, *crimson*.

M. In what other words is it lost?

S. *O* is lost in these words *coroner* (crownor)
damofel (damsel) *feoffe* (fesse) *Nicholas* (Niclas)
carrion (carrin) *chariot* (charit.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *i*?

S. O is commonly founded like *i* in *women* (wim-men) *flagon* (flagin.)

M. When is *o* founded like *u*?

S. O is founded like *u* in *conduit* (cundit) *conjure* (cünjer) *attorney* (atturney) *pommel* (pummel) *constable* (cunstable) *Monmouth* (Munmouth.)

P

M. In what words is *p* written, and not founded?

S. *P* is written, but not founded, in *Psalms*, *Psalter*, *Psalmist*, *receipt*, *accompt*, *tempt*, *attempt*, *symp-
tom*, *empty*, *sumpter*.

M. What other words have *p*, that is not founded?

S. These words have *p* written, but unfounded; *exempt*, *contempt*, *redemption*, *assumption*, *presumption*, *consumption*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *contemptuously*, *consumptive*, *presumptive*, and the like.

Note, That *p* ought to be left out in the aforesaid words, because it ought not to be in their originals, which are the Latin *supines*, *entum*, *temtum*, *sumtum*, if you would believe the Oxford critics upon the *Common Grammar*.

M. How is *ph* founded?

S. If *ph* be together in the same syllable, they sound like *f*; as, *phanfy*, *elephant*, *Aseph*.

M. If *p* and *h* come together in a word, do they not always belong to the same syllable?

S. There are several words, in which *ph* must be parted, when the syllables are divided; as, *shep-herd*, *up-hold*. *Clap-ham*, and other like compounds.

Q

M. How is *q* founded in words derived from the French?

S. *Q* in the French tongue is sounded like *k*, and must be so pronounc'd in words derived from that language, and some few others; as, *risque* (risk) *liquor* (likkor) *catholique* (catholic) *banquet* (banket) *conquer* (conker) *masquerade* (maskerade) *chequer* (checker.)

S

M. Has the letter *s* always one and the same sound.

S. The proper sound of *s* is soft like *hissing*; but sometimes it is sounded hard like *z*.

M. Give your first observations of words that sound *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded hard like *z* in all words of the plural number; and in all verbs of the third person singular; as, *names*, *worms*, he *bears*, she *reads*.

M. Give your second observation of words that have *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded hard in words that end in *sion*, if it follows a vowel immediately; as, *evasion*, *delusion*, *persuasion*, *circumcision*. But after a consonant it is soft; as, *conversion*, *commission*, *dimension*.

M. Give your third observation of words that have *s* hard

S. *S* is sounded hard in all these words; *raise* *praise*, *chaise*, (*shaise*) *cheese*, *these*, *rise*, *raise* *noise*, *nose*, *hose*, *pose*, *rose*, *dispose*, *posy*, *rosy*, *chose* *hose*, *compose*, *expose*, *dispose*, *suppose*, *impose*, *use*, *boose*, *muse* (to think) *bruise*, *refuse*, *infuse*, *confuse*, *ause*, *clause*, *pause*, (a stop) *applause*, *schism*, (*fizm*) *besom*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *damsel*, *asement*, *Jerusalem*.

E

M. In what words is *s* not sounded?

S. *S.* is not sounded in *Lisse, Carlisle, Viscount, Isle, Island.*

Note, If *Island* be taken for the name of a Country, the *s* must be sounded, because (as some critics say) it is so call'd from *Iceland*, or the Land of Ice, by reason of its extreme Cold.

T

M. Has *th* always one and the same sound?

S. The proper sound of *th* is fine, as in *thin, think, wrath.*

M. When is *th* sounded hard?

S. *Tb* is sounded hard, like *dh* in *the, thee, then, thence, this, thy, thine, they, that, thou, thus, these, their, fithe, tithe, blythe, bathe, rathe, rather, father, farther, further, feather, weather, leather, neither, other, mother, brother, smother, hither, wither, thither, lothe, clothe, clother, &c.*

M. How is *ti* sounded before a vowel or diphthong.

S. *Ti* before a vowel or diphthong is sounded like *fi* or *fb*; as, *Gratian, oblation, &c.* But there are five exceptions.

M. Give the first exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its own natural sound when it comes immediately before it; as, *bastion, combustion, celestial.*

M. Give the second exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its natural sound at the beginning of a word: as, *tie, tied, Tiara.*

M. Give the third exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its natural sound in some Hebrew and Greek words; as, *Shealtiel Phaltiel, Shephatiah, Cotittia, Adramyttium, and the like.*

M. Give the fourth exception.

S. Comparatives in *-er*, and Superlatives in *-est* from Adjectives ending in *-ty*, give *ti* its natural sound; as *mighty*, *mightier*, *mightiest*.

M. Give the fifth exception.

S. Verbs ending in *-ty*, when they take the termination *-est* or *-ed*, give *ti* its natural sound; as, to *empty*, thou *emptiest*, the cup is *emptied*: Also from *pity*, we say *pitiable*.

U

M. Is the vowel *u* founded in all words?

S. *U* is not heard in the word *intituled* (intituled.)

M. What do you observe of *u* after *g*?

S. *U* after *g*, is not founded, but only hardens the *g*; as *guess*, *guilty*, *tongue*, *plague*, *Hague*, *rogue*, *vogue*, *fatigue*, *synagogue*.

M. When is *u* founded like *i*?

S. *U* is founded like *i* in *bury* (birry) *burial* (birrial) *busy* (bizze) *business* (bizness.)

V

This letter being as different from the vowel *u*, both in sound and shape, as most other letters in the alphabet, I take the liberty to call it *vee*, rather than *vau*, because that comes nearer to the other names of our English letters.

If its true shape be minded both in writing and printing, as now generally it is, there needs no other distinction between the vowel *u* and the consonant; the different name and character being sufficient.

W

M. Give your first observation, where the letter *w* is written, but not founded.

S. *W*. is written but not sounded in *Answer*, *Sword*, *Whore*, *Swooning*.

M. Give your second observation.

S. *W* is not sounded before *r* ; as, *wrap*, *wreath*, *wretch*, *bewray*, *wrong*, *wreath*, *awry*.

M. How is *wh* founded ?

S. *Wh* is never found but in words purely English and the *h* is founded before the *w* ; as *wheel* (hwheel) *where* (hwere) *when* (hwen.)

Y.

M. Is *y* a consonant or a vowel ?

S. If *y* begin the syllable it is a consonant ; as, *you*, *yesterday*.

M. When is *y* a vowel ?

S. *Y* is seldom found as a vowel but in diphthongs, or at the end of words, and then it is usually founded like *ee*, but without the accent as, *Dorothy*, *Normandy* ; formerly, *liberty*.

C H A P. III

Remarks on the Diphthongs

Ai, and *Ay*.

M. **W**HAT is generally the sound of *ai* and *ay* ?
S. *Ai* and *ay* are generally founded like *a* in *care* ; as, *fair*, *hair*, *aim*, *stay*, *delay*.

M. Have you no exceptions ?

S. The *a* is lost in *Calais* (Callis.)

M. How is this diphthong pronounced in Hebrew words ?

S. The diphthong *ai* in Hebrew words, a proper sound of both the vowels, as, *Ai*, *Sai*, *Bebai*

M. Is *ai* a diphthong in all Hebrew words?

S. The termination *-aim* is two distinct syllables, and the *a* usually bears the accent, because the original is *ajim*; as, *Ke-ri-a-tha-im*, *Ra-ma-tha-im*. Except *E-phra-im*.

Ei, and *Ey*.

M. What is the proper sound of *ei* and *ey*?

S. The proper sound of *ei* and *ey* is heard in the words *eight*, *steight*, *hey-day*.

M. But are they always so sounded?

S. In most words *ei* and *ey* are sounded like *e*; as, *veil*, *either*, *key*, *convey*, &c. except *eye*, *eyes*.

M. Have you no other exception?

S. *Ei* is sounded like *ā* in *Neighbour* (Nibor) *Heir* (Are)

M. Is *Ei* always a diphthong in English words?

S. *Ei* is no diphthong in words compounded with *re*; as, *re-i-ter-ate*, *re-im-burse*. Nor yet in these words, *De-ist*, *De-ism*, *De-i-ty*, *A-the-ist*, *Athe-ism*, *Poly-the-ism*.

Oi, and *Oy*.

M. What is the proper sound of *oi* and *oy*?

S. *Oi* and *oy* have a peculiar sound expressible by no other letter, from which they seldom or never vary; as, *oil*, *oyster*, *convey*.

M. Does *oi* always make a diphthong?

S. *Oi* is no diphthong in words compounded with *con*, which leave out the *n*; as, *co-iti-on*, *in-cide*.

M. Have you no other observation?

S. *Oi* is no diphthong in words ending in *ing*; as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*.

Au, and *Aw*.

M. What is the proper sound of *au*, and *aw*?

S. *Au* and *aw* keep usually one proper sound, which is express'd in the words *austere*, *jackdaw*.

M. But is the *u* never lost in pronouncing?

S. The *u* is lost in *aunt* (ant) *guage* (gage.)

M. How is *au* founded in French words?

S. *Au* in pure French words is founded like *o*? as, *Claude*, (Clode) *debaushée* (deboſhee.)

M. Is *au*, always a diphthong?

S. *Au* is no diphthong in some foreign words; as, *Sta ni-sla-us*, *Ar-che-la-us*, *Em-ma-us*, *Ca-per-na-um*.

Eu and Ew.

M. What is the proper sound of *eu* and *ew*?

S. *Eu* and *ew* have their proper united sound in all words; as *ſeud* *ſew* *new*.

M. Is *eu* a diphthong in all words?

S. *Eu* is no diphthong in *Zac-che-us*, *Bar-ti-me-us*, *A-ma-de-us*, and ſuch like.

Ou and Ow.

M. What is the proper sound of *ou*, and *ow*?

S. The proper sound of *ou* and *ow* is expreſſed in theſe words, *foul*, *loud*, *cow*, *now*.

M. Is this ſound retain'd in all words?

S. In ſome words they have the ſound of *oo*; as, *ſowp*, (ſoop) *ſtroud* (ſtrood) *Cowper* (Cooper)

M. Is not *ow* often founded like *o*?

S. The *w* is loſt in the ſounding of many words; as, *know*, *knowledge*, *crow*, *ſlow*.

M. Are there not ſome words, in which *ow* has two diſtinct ſounds?

S. Some words, have *ow* differently ſounded, for the better diſtinction of the ſenſe; as *bow* (to bend) and *bowl* (a globe) are founded properly; but *bow* (to ſhoot with) and *bowl* (of

vessels are founded improperly, that is, they lose the sound of the *w*.

Note, That any diphthong has an improper sound, when one of its vowels is lost in pronouncing.

Ee.

M. What is the proper sound of *ee*.

S. *Ee* is founded like the French *ÿ*; as, *see*, *seek*, *seem*.

M. Is *ee* a diphthong in all words?

S. *Ee* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as *Be-e-rites*, *Be-er-she-ba*; but *Beelzebub* (*Belzebub*) seems to lose one *e*.

M. Is it a diphthong in all other words?

S. *Ee* is no diphthong in words compounded with *re-* or *pre-*; as, *re-en-ter*, *re-e-stra-blish*, *pre-e-mi-nence*.

Oo.

M. What is the proper sound of *oo*?

S. *Oo* has its proper sound express'd in *fool*, *tool*; and this sound it retains in all words, saving that it is pronounc'd like *u* in *foot*, *soot*.

M. Is *Oo*, then always a diphthong?

S. *Oo*, makes no diphthong in words derived from Hebrew, Greek, or Latin; as, *Bo-oz*, *Co-os*, *co-o-pe-rate*.

Ea.

M. What is the proper sound of the diphthong *ea*?

S. The proper and most useful sound of *ea* is like *e*; as in *sea*, *steam*, *appear*.

M. Is it never founded like *ē*?

S. *Ea* is founded like *ē* in *head*, *bread*, *search*, *weather*, *leather*, *heaven*, *leaven*, and some others.

M. Is *ea* always used as a diphthong?

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in the words *vengeance*, *miscreant*; nor in any Hebrew, Greek, or Latin words.

M. Give some examples of some Hebrew words, wherein *ea* is no diphthong.

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in *Gi-be-a*, *Ka-de-sh*. *Bar-ne-a* *Kir-jath*. *Je-a rim*.

M. Give some examples of Greek words, wherein *ea* is no diphthong.

S. *Ea* is not a diphthong in *Ce-sa-re-a*, *Gene-a-lo-gy*, *I-de-a* *O-ce-an*, *Em-py-re-an*, *The-a-tre*, *Ne-a-po-lis*.

M. Give some Latin words that have *ea* not founded as a diphthong.

S. *Ea* is not a diphthong in *Be-a-ti-tude*, *real*, *nau-se-ate*, *de-li-ne-ate*, *cre-ate*, *cre-a-tor*, *cre-a-ti-on*; except *crea-ture*.

M. Is *ea* a diphthong in words compounded with *pre*?

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in words compounded with *pre*; as *pre-am-ble*, *pre-Ada-mite*.

Oa.

M. How is *oa* usually founded?

S. *Oa* is usually founded like *o*, the *a* being neglected in the pronunciation; as, *doat*, *float*.

M. Is it never founded otherwise?

S. *Oa* is founded like *au*, in *broad*, *a broad*, *groat*: And it is never found at the end of any English word.

M. Is *oa* never used otherwise than as a diphthong?

S. *Oa* is no diphthong in the word *Go-a*; nor in any Hebrew word; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gil-bo-a*, *A-ki-no-am*. Nor in words compounded with *co*; as, *co-ad-ju-tor*, *co-la-i-ti-on*, *co-a-gu-late*.

ie

M. How is the diphthong *ie* generally sounded?

S. If *ie* be set before a single consonant, it sounds like *ee*; as, *brief*, *chief*. But if it be before *two* consonants, it is sounded like *ě*; as, *friend*, *friendly*.

M. How is it sounded at the end of words?

S. If *ie* be found at the end of words, the *e* is *servile*, and not sounded; as, *die*, *signi-~~fi~~fi*

M. Is *ie* always us'd as a diphthong?

S. *Ie* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as, *A-ti-e-zer*, *E-li-e-zer*. Nor in words ending in *-er*; as, *di-er*, *car-ri-er*, *clo-thi-er*. Nor in words ending in *-ed* and *-eth*; as, *di-ed*, *ap-~~pli~~eth*: which kind of words are usually sounded short, as if they were written *di'd*, *applies*.

M. How is *ie* sounded in words originally Latin?

S. *Ie*, being no Latin diphthong, is generally parted in words derived from that language; as, *cli-ent*, *O-ri-ent*, *qui-et*, *sci-ence*, *so-~~ci~~-e-ty*, *transi-ent*, *piety*, &c.

Ui

M. How is the diphthong *ui* sounded?

S. The diphthong *ui* is sounded like *u*, the *i* being neglected; as, *Juice*, *fruit*, *re-~~cr~~ruit*.

M. Is it always so pronounced?

S. The *u* is lost in *conduit*, *build*, *guise* *beguile*.

M. Is *ui* always to be taken for a diphthong?

S. *Ui* is no diphthong in many foreign words; as, *Je-su-it*, *ge-nu-ine fru-i-ti-on*, *am-bi-gu-i-ty*, *per-spi-cu-i-ty*, *gra-tu-i-ty*, *prais-sant*, and the like.

Ae and *Oe*.

M. What is your observation of *ae* and *oe*?

S. *Ae* and *oe* are no English diphthongs; and yet in the best authors *ae* is retained in Latin

proper names, and æ in several Greek words, both sounded like ē; as *Æneas*, *Ætna*, *Macedonas*, *Oeconomy*, *Phœnix*. But, they are generally neglected in common words; as, *Equity*, *female*, *tragedy*, *comedy*; though they come from *Æquitas*, *fœmina*, *tragœdia*, *comœdia*.

C H A P. IV.

Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.

M. **W**HAT is spelling?

S. To spell is to take words asunder into convenient parts, in order to shew their true pronunciation, and original formation.

M. What is a syllable?

S. Every part of a word so separated, and distinctly sounded, is a *syllable*, or comprehension of the sound of a vowel or diphthong, either by itself, or with one or more consonants.

M. In how many rules may the doctrine of *spelling* be contained?

S. All *spelling*, or division of syllables, may be comprehended in six general rules.

R U L E I.

M. What is the first general rule of *spelling*?

S. A consonant between two vowels goes to the latter syllable; as, *na-ture*, *u-ni-ty*.

In dividing of syllables this rule must always be observed; except in words formed and compounded, which are to be divided by the fifth and sixth general rules.

R U L E II.

M. What is the second general rule of dividing syllables?

S. Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are proper to begin a word, must always begin the syllable together.

By being in the middle of the word is only meant, that the two consonants are neither in the first syllable of the word, nor do end the last.

M. What double consonants may begin a word?

S. These double consonants may begin a word: *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rh, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr.*

Note, also, *That dl and tl are often us'd to begin syllables, tho' they begin no word; as, kin-dle, ti-tle.*

Note, *The Latin Grammarians make even et and pt begin a syllable; and the learner might do well to divide by this rule when he leaves a piece of a word at the end of a line; but we have no words beginning with such consonants.*

R U L E III.

M. What is the third rule for division of syllables?

S. Two consonants in the middle of a word, not proper to begin a word, must be divided; *as, num-ber pop-py hus-band.*

R U L E IV.

M. What is the fourth rule for division of syllables?

S. If two vowels come together, not making diphthong, they must be divided.

M. What conjunctions, or meetings of the vowels, are they that must be divided.

S. If the following vowels happen together in a word, they must be divided, viz *Ae*; as, *Ja-el* *Ga-e-ta*: *Ao*; as *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, *La-di-ce-a*: *Eo*; as *pi-te-ous*, *plen-te-ous*, *Me-te-or*, *The-o-ry*: *Ia*; as *phi-al*, *vi-and*s: *Io*; as *Di-o-cese*, *Li-o-nel*: *Iu*; as, *di-ur-nal*: *Oe*; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-essen-tial*: *Ua ue*, and *uo* must likewise be par-ted (except after *q* and *g*;) as, *u-sua-l*, *du-el*, *con-gru-ous*.

R U L E V.

M. What is the fifth rule for dividing of syllables?

S. Let words formed, or derived, be divided according to their original, or primitive.

M. What is the consequence of this rule?

S. These terminations *-ed*, *-en*, *-est* *-eth*, *-er*, *-ing* *-ish*, *-ous*, ought to go by themselves in spelling.

M. Give some example?

S. *Boast-ed*, *gold-en*, *know-est*, *hear-eth*, *hear-er*, *work-ing*, *fool-ish* *ra-ven-ous*.

M. Have you no exceptions to this consequence of the rule?

S. Monosyllables, and words accented upon the last syllable ending in a single consonant, without a diphthong aforegoing, double their final consonant when they take any of the formative endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter consonant with the termination; as, *blot*, *blot-ted*, *blot-test*, *blot-teth*, *blot-ting*, *blot-ter*; *ad-mit* *ad-mit-ted*, *ad-mit-teth* *ad-mit-ting*; *glad*, *glad-der*, *glad-deft*.

M. Give the second exception.

S. When words in *E* final take any of

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S.

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M.
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S.

disf,

a-de-q

ture,

M.

S.

Beth-e

M.

S. T

end of

vers-h

Note,

these terminations, E final is lost, even in writing, and then a consonant can be put to the termination; as, *write*, *writ-est*, *wri-teth*, *wri-ter*, *writing*,

Note 1. Where casting away the *e* would create any confusion in the sense, I advise to retain it; as, from the verb *singe*, I would write, *singe-eth*, *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-eth*, *sing-ing*, which come from the word *sing*.

Note 2. If words in *e* final have the last syllable short, it is a much better guide to the ear, to let the termination go by itself; as, *for-give*, *for-giv-ing*, *for-giv-en*; *love*, *lo-ver*; *come*, *com-ing*.

R U L E VI.

M. Give the sixth general rule for the division of syllables?

S. Let compound words be divided back again into their primitive parts.

M. What is the first consequence of this principle?

S. A preposition; as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounced by itself; as, *a-de-quate*, *in-i-qui-ty*, *un-e-qual*, *sub-urbs*, *per-ad-venture*, *dis-u-nite*, *re-pro-bate*, *pre-vi-ous*.

M. What is the second consequence of the rule?

S. *Beth* will be the first syllable in *Beth-a-ny*, *Beth-el*, *Beth-a-ba-ra*, *Beth-es-da*, &c.

M. What is the third consequence of the rule?

S. The termination *-ham*, will go by itself at the end of proper names; as, *Chat-ham*, *Leuf-ham*, *Feverf-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Esf-ham*.

Note, *Ham*, in the Saxon language, which is *Haem*, in the German, signifies a *home* or *habitation*,

and is often us'd in the compounding of proper names.

M. If three consonants meet in the middle of a word, how must they be divided?

S. If three consonants be together in the middle of a word, there are four ways of dividing them.

M. What is the first way?

S. If they can begin a word, they must also begin a syllable; as, *it lu-strate, in-struct.*

M. What treble consonants may begin a word or syllable?

S. These treble consonants may begin a word or syllable; *phr, scr, sch, sbr, spr, spl, str, thr, thw.*

M. What is the second way of dividing words that have three consonants in the middle?

S. If they be proper to end a word, they may all be put to the former syllable; as, *latch-et.*

M. What is the third way?

S. If the two last be proper to begin a word, or the last of all be *l*, they may begin a syllable together; as *kin-dle, kin-died, mon-ster, thim-ble.*

M. What is the fourth way?

S. If the two first of them be proper to end a word, the third may go to the latter syllable; as, *kind-ly re-fresh-ment.*

C H A P. V.

Orthographical Observations, or, Rules to be observed in Writing of English.

General Directions.

1. **L**ET proper names of persons, places, ships, rivers, &c. be always distinguished by beginning with a capital, or great letter.

2. It is esteemed ornamental to begin any substantive in the sentence with a capital, if it bear some considerable stress of the author's sense upon it, to make it the more remarkable and conspicuous.

It is grown customary in printing to begin every substantive with a capital, but in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and hinders that remarkable distinction intended by a capital.

3 Let the first word of every epistle, book, note, verse, bill, &c. begin with a capital.

4. After a full stop, let the next sentence also begin with a capital.

5. If any notable saying or passage of an author be quoted in his own words, it begins with a capital, though it be not immediately after a full stop.

6 Let not a capital be written in the middle of a word among small letters, except in anagrams.

7. Where capitals are used in whole words and sentences, something is expressed *extraordinary great*. They are used also in the titles of books, for ornament's sake.

Some particular Observations.

1. *C* must not be put between two consonants; as, *think* not *thinck*, except before *b*; as *clinch*, *finch*.

2. *E* final should not be put after a syllable made long by a diphthong. It is unnecessary also after a double consonant; as *inn*, *add*, rather than *inne*, *adde*; yet some proper names retain it; as *Donne*, *Meale*.

3. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must always be written with a capital.

4. *K* seems to be unnecessary in the end of words not purely English; as, *music*, *arithmetic*, *logic*, *catholic*, *fabric*; rather than *musick*, *arithmetick*, *logick*, *catholick*, *fabrick*.

5. No words of above one syllable end in *ll*: as, *hurtful*, *beautiful*. Except words compounded of monosyllables ending in *ll*, and words accented on the last syllable; as, *in-stall*, *re-call*, *in-rol*, *repell*, *rebell*.

6. *Ph* must be carefully retained in words that are of a Greek original: as, *phansy*, *prophet*, not *fansy*, *proset*.

7. *Q* is never to be used in a word without *u* after it.

8. *Q* is often used rather than *k*, in words coming from the Latins in *quus*; as, *ob-lique*, *an-tique*, *re-lique*; from *obliquus*, *antiquus*, *reliquus*.

9. *Q* is retained also in many words that come from the French; as, *risque*, *traffique*, *pac-quet*; for *risk*, *traffic*, *packet*.

10. The long *f* must never be used at the end of a word, nor immediately after the short *s*.

11. *X* should be used instead of *ct*, where it appears to have been in the original; as, *re-flex-i-on*, *con-nex-i-on*; rather than, *reflection*, *connection*.

12. *Y* must be used before the termination *-ing*; as, *mar-ry-ing*, *bu-ry-ing*, from *mar-ry*, *bu-ry*; though we write, *married*, *buried*, from the same words.

C H A P. VI.

Of Stops and Marks.

THE stops are used to show what distance of time must be observed in reading; and they are so absolutely necessary to the better understanding of what we write and read, that without a strict attention to them, all writing would be confused, and liable to many misconstructions.

Stops considered as intervals in reading, are but four, viz. *Comma*, *semicolon*, *colon*, and *period* or full stop: and these bear a kind of musical proportion of time one to another, for a *comma* stops the reader's voice, while he may privately, with deliberation tell one; the *semicolon*, two; the *colon*, three; and the *period*, four.

Their characters are thus:

Comma (,) a circular dash at the foot of a word.

Semicolon (;) a point over the comma.

Colon (:) two points.

Period (.) a single point at the foot of a word.

But if a question be asked, there is a circular stroke upon the short line put over the period, and it is called an *interrogation*; thus (?)

If a sudden wondering be expressed, then a straight line is placed over the period, and it is called a note of *admiration*; thus (!)

If one sentence be enclosed with another, of which it is no part, then it is put between two large half circles, called a *parenthesis*; thus ();

and, in reading, this does something lower the tone of the voice, as a thing that comes in by the bye, interrupting the main *coherence* of the *period*, and restraining it from being taken in so large a sense as it might otherwise bear. Each part of it is equal in time to a *comma*.

These that follow are the most usual marks in writing

Accent (') being placed over a vowel, notes, that the tone or stress of the voice in pronouncing is upon that syllable.

Apostrophe (') a comma at the head of letters, denotes some letter or letters left out for quicker pronunciation; as, *I'll* for *I will*; *would'st*, for *wouldest*; *shan't*, for *shall not*; *ne'er* for *never*.

Asterism (*) a star, guides to some remark in the margin, or at the foot of a page. Several of them set together, signify that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest, in that passage of the author.

Breve (˘) is a crooked mark over a vowel, and denotes that it is sounded quick, or short.

Caret (^) is placed underneath the line, and denotes that some letter, word, or sentence, is left out by mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points.

Circumflex (^) is the same in shape as the *caret*, but is placed always over some vowel of a word to denote a long syllable; as *Euphrâtes*.

Diaeresis (¨) is two points placed over two vowels of a word, that would otherwise make a diphthong, and parts them into two several syllables.

Hypphen (-) is a straight mark across, which

being set at the end of a line, denotes, that the syllables of a word are parted, and that the remainder of it is at the beginning of the next line.

Here note, that whenever a word is thus parted, the syllables must be carefully separated by the rules of spelling.

It is used also to join, or compound two words into one; as, *ale-house*, *inn-keeper*.

Being placed over a vowel, it is not then properly called a *hyphen* but a *dash*, which in writing signifies the omission of *m* or *n*; as *nothing is more comendable thā fair writing*, for *nothing is more commendable than fair writing*.

Index (☞) the forefinger pointing, signifies that passage to be very remarkable, against which it is placed.

Obelisk (†) is used as well as the *asterism* *, to refer the reader to the margin in *Dictionaries*; it commonly denotes a word to be obsolete, or less in use.

Paragraph (¶) or division, comprehends several sentences under one head, or subject.

Parenthesis [] or brackets, include words or sentences of the same value or signification with those they are joined to, which may be used in their stead.

Quotation (") or a double comma reverse, at the beginning of a line, shews the passage quoted out of an author in his own words

Section (§) or division, is used in subdividing of a chapter, or book into lesser parts or portions.

C H A P. VII.

Of Abbreviations.

AN *abbreviation* is an expeditious way of setting down a word by some letter, or letters belonging to it, which always takes after it a period or full point.

Note, *This is sometimes done by certain marks or characters, various as the fancies of their authors, and may be learned in the books of short-hand. But it is none of my design to treat of them here, nor of the abbreviations, or marks peculiar to any of the sciences; but only of such as are met with in common books and writing, which I have collected and placed alphabetically in the following table.*

A TABLE of the most common abbreviations, with their explications.

A. Afternoon,	Aulus,	Adm ^{rs} . Administrators
Answer, Active		Agt. Against
A. B. Artium Bacca-		A. M. Artium Magister,
laureus, Bachelor of		Master of Arts
Arts		Am ^t . Amongst
Abp. Archbishop		Ana. of each a like quan-
Acct. Account		tity
A. D. Anno Domini,		Anab. Anabaptist
in the Year of our		Ap. Apostle, April
Lord		A. R. Anna Regina,
Adm ^l . Admiral		Anne the Queen; Anno

Regni, <i>in the Year of</i>	Con. Constance, Con-stantine
<i>the Reign</i>	
Ast. P. G. Astronomy	Conf. Confessor, Con-firmation
Professor of <i>Gresham</i>	
<i>College</i>	Cor. Corinthians, Co-rollary
Aust. Austin, Austria	Corn. Cornelius
B. A. Bachelor of Arts	C. R. Carolus Rex,
Bart. Baronet	<i>Charles the King</i>
B. D. Bachelor in Divi- nity	C. S. Custos Sigilli, <i>the</i> <i>Keeper of the Seal</i>
Bp. Bishop	C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, <i>Keeper of the</i> <i>Privy Seal</i>
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Cur. Curius, Curtius, Curate
C. Centum, <i>an hundred</i>	D. Deanery, Division, Doctor, Duke, Duke- dom
Charles, Chapter	Dan. Daniel
Cant. Canticles, Canter- bury	D. D. Doctor in Divinity
Capt. Captain	Deac. Deacon
Cat. Catechism	Dec. <i>or</i> iober. December
Cen. Centum, <i>an Hun- dred</i>	Deut. Deuteronomy
Ch. Church	Do. Ditto, <i>the same</i>
Cha. Charles, Charity	Du ^m . Dukedom
Chan. Chancr. Chan- cellor	E. Earl
Chap. Chapter	Earld. Earldom
Chron. Chronicles	Edm. Edmund
Cit. City, Citizen, Ci- tadel	Edw. Edward
Cl. Clericus, <i>Clergyman</i> ; Clement	E. g. Exempli gratia, <i>as for example</i>
Clem. Clement	Eliz. Elizabeth
Co. County	Eng. English, England
Col. Colonel, Colossians	
Comr. Commissioner	

Ep. Epistle	Hominum Salvator	Ld I
Eph. Ephesians	<i>Jesus Saviour of man.</i>	L. D
Esa. Esaias	Iſa. Iſaiah	Lev.
Eſq. Eſquire	I C H T H Y S, Ieſou	Lieut.
Ev. Evangelift	Chriſtos Theou Yie	L.
Ex. Exodus	Soter, <i>Jesus Chri</i>	D
Exp. Exprefs, Expoſi-	<i>the Son of God a Sav</i>	ond-
tion, Explanation.	our	p. L
Feb. February	Ja. James	tr. Let
Fr. France, French	Jac. Jacob, Jacobus	uk. I
Fra. Frances, Francis	Jan January, Janus	L. M
F R. S. Fellow of the	J. D Jurium Doctor,	Mon
Royal Society	<i>Doctor of Laws.</i>	I M
G. God, Great, Goſpel	Jer. Jeremy, Jerom	ful
Gal. Galatians	Jef. Jeſus	L. A.
Gar. Garriſon	Jef. Jeſuit	a. M
Gen. Genesis, General	Inf. Instance, Inſtit	aj. M
Gen ^{mo} . Generaliſſimo	tion, Inſtrument	ar. M
Gent. Gentleman	Joh. John	madu
Geo. George	Jno. John	art.
Goſp. Goſpel	Joſh Joſhua	tyr
G. R. Georgius Rex.	J. R Jacobus Rex, <i>Jam</i>	at, M
<i>George the King</i>	<i>the King</i>	ath.
Greg. Gregory	Jud. Judges	D.
Heb Hebrew	Jul. July, Julius	tor,
Hen. Henry	Jun. June, Junius	ſic
Hier. Hieronymus, <i>Je-</i>	Juſt. Juſtice	ch. I
<i>roth</i>	K. King, or Kings	mas
Hum. Humphrey	K ^m . Kingdom	n. M
Hund. Hundred	Kt. Knight	onf. M
Id. Idem, <i>the ſame.</i>	L. Lord; Lucius, Luk	Ma
i. e. id eſt, <i>that is</i>	l. liber, <i>Book</i> ; libra	s. Mi
I H S. Jeſus the <i>three</i>	<i>pounds</i>	. Ma
<i>fiſt letters of his name</i>	Lam. Lamentation	S. M
<i>in Greek</i> ; or Jeſus	Lap. Ladyſhip	S.

Ld Lord	crum, <i>sacred to the memory</i>
L. D Lady-day	N. Note
Lev. Leviticus	Nat. Nathaniel Nati-
Lieut. Lieutenant	vity
L. D Legum Doctor	N B. Nota Bene, <i>Mark well</i>
<i>Doctor of Laws</i>	Nic. , Nicodemus, Ni-
London London	cholas
Lordship	n. l. non liquet, <i>it ap-</i>
Letter	<i>pears not</i>
Luke Luke	Nov. or gber, Novem-
L. Marquis, Monday,	ber
Morning, Marcus	N. S. New Style
Manipulus, <i>a hand-</i>	Num. Number, Num-
<i>ful</i>	bers
A. Master of Arts	O. Oliver
Madam	Ob. Objection
Maj. Majesty	Obt. Obedient
March Mark, Mar-	Oct. or 8ber October
maduke, Martyr	O. S. Old Style
Martin, Mar-	P. P. Publius, President
tyr	p. per. pro.
Matthew	Pug. Pugil, <i>an handful</i>
Math. Mathematics	Par. Parish
D. Medicinae Doc-	Parl. Parliament
tor, <i>Doctor of Phy-</i>	Pat. Patriarch, Patrick,
<i>sic</i>	Patience
Michael, Michael-	Pen. Penelope
mas	Pent. Pentecost
Minister	Per Cent. per Centum,
Monf. Monsieur	<i>by the hundred.</i>
Master	Pet. Peter, Petrarch
Mistress	Phil. Philippians, Philip
Manuscript	
S. Manuscripts	Sa- Philem. Philemon
S. Memoria	

Philom. Philomathes, a	Rev. Revelation
<i>Lover of Learning;</i>	Ri. Richard
or, Philomathemati-	Ro. Robert
cus, a lover of the	Rom. Roman
<i>mathematics.</i>	Rt. Hon ^{ble} . Right Ho
P. M. G. professor of	nourable
Musik at Gresham-	Rt. Wpful. Right Wor
<i>College.</i>	shipful
P. portion, proportion	S. or St. Saint
Pr. Priest, Primitive	S. A. Secundem Artem
Prof. Th. Gr. Professor	<i>according to art</i>
<i>Theologiae Greshami-</i>	Sa. Samuel, Samson
<i>ensis, Professor of Di-</i>	Sep. or 7ber. September
<i>vinity at Gresham-</i>	Serj. Serjeant
<i>College.</i>	Serv ^t . Servant
P. S. Postscript	Sh. Shire
Pfal. Psalm, Psalmist	S. N. Secundum, Natu
Q. Queen, Question	<i>ram, according to Na</i>
q. d. quantum dicat, as if	<i>ture</i>
<i>he should say</i>	Sol. Solution
q. l. quantum libet, as	Sp. Spain, Spanish
<i>much as you please</i>	Sr. Sir
q. s. quantum sufficit, a	ss. Semissis, half a pound
<i>sufficient quantity</i>	S. S. T. P. Sacro-sanctae
R. Rex, King; Regina,	<i>Theologiae Professor,</i>
<i>Queen</i>	<i>Professor of Divinity</i>
Reger. Register; Reg	Ste. Stephen
Dep. Register; De-	Swd. Sword
puted	T. Thomas
Regm ^t . Regiment	The. Theophilus
Re. Prof. Regius Pro-	Thes. Thesis, Thessa
feffor. King's Professor	lonians
Rel. Religion, Relation	To. Tobias
Ret, Return	V. Virgin

v. vi
Ven.
Viz.
say
Will.
Wp.
Wpful
W.
Willia
Xn. C
No
are n
yet a
the f

Word.

A
A Be
Able,
Accid
Accid
Accor
Accor
Acho
Acre,
Advic
Advic
Ale,
Ail, t
All,
Awl,

v. vide, *see* Verse
 Ven. venerable
 Viz. videlicet, *that is to say.*
 Will. or Wm. William
 Wp. Worship
 Wpful. Worshipful
 W. R. Wilhilmus Rex.
William the King
 Xn. Christian.

Xpher. Christopher
 Xt. Christ
 y^e. the
 yⁿ. then
 yo^u. your
 y^s. this
 y^u. thou or you
 &. et, and
 &c. et cetera, *and the rest.*

Now, for the better distinction of words that are nearly alike in Sound, or in Writing, and yet are widely different in Signification, take the following Tables.

TABLE I.

Words the same or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification.

A BEL, Cain's brother
 A Bell, of metal
 Able, powerful
 Accidence, a book
 Accidents, chances
 Account, esteem
 Accompt, reckoning
 Achor, a valley
 Acre, of land
 Advice, counsel
 Advise, to counsel
 Ale, malt-liquor
 Ail, to trouble
 All, every one
 Awl, to bore holes

Ale-hoof, an herb
 Aloof, at a distance
 Alloy, of metal
 Allay, to give ease
 Alley, a narrow passage
 Ally, confederate
 A lie, falsity
 Allow'd, granted
 Aloud, with a noise
 Altar, of sacrifice
 Alter, to change
 A Miss, a Mistress *as above*
 Amiss, wrong
 Ant, pismire
 Aunt, uncle's wife
 A Peal, bells ringing

Appeal, to higher powers	Barberry, a fruit
A Peer, a Lord	Bare, naked
Appear, to be seen	Bear, a beast
Array, good order	Barrister, at law
Array, to clothe	Barretor, a disturber
A Rose, to smell	Bass, the low part of
Arose, did rise	Base, vile (music)
Errend, a message	Baize, cloth
Arrant, notorious	Bayes, bay-trees
Arras, Hangings	Be, are
Arrows, to Shoot	Bee, with honey
Harrafs, to trouble	Beer, to drink
A scent, a smell	Bier, to carry the dead
Ascent, going up	Bel, an idol
Assent, agreement	Bell, to ring
Assistance, helps	Berry, a small fruit
Assistants, helpers	Bury, to enter the dead
Augur, a soothsayer	Blew, did blow
<i>que</i> Auger, for Carpenters	Blue, a colour
Ax, to cut wood	Board, a plank
Acts of parliament	Bor'd, a hole
Babel, the tower	Boar, a beast
Babble, to prate	Boor, a country fellow
Bacon, hog's flesh	Bore, to bore, a hole
Baken, bak'd in an oven	Bold, confident
Beckon, to wink	Bow'l'd, cast as a bowl
Bail, a surety	Bolt, the door
Bale, of Cloth or silk	Boult, the mill
Bald without hair	Bow, to bend
Bawl'd, cry'd out aloud	Bough, a branch
Ball, a round substance	Boy, a lad
Bawl, to cry aloud	Buoy, to bear up
Barbary, a woman	Bread, to eat
Barbary, a country	Bred, brought up
	Breeches, to wear

Bre
 Bru
 Bru
 Bor
 Bur
 By,
 Buy
 Bre
 Bru
 Bre
 Cae
 Cais
 Can
 Cal
 Cha
 Call
 Caw
 Can
 Can
 Cap
 Cap
 Care
 Carr
 Cella
 Selle
 Cent
 Cent
 Cent
 Cent
 Cent
 Char
 Chai
 Cam
 Chan

Breaches, broken places	Choler, rage
Bruit, a report	Collar, for the neck
Brute, a beast	Collar, beef and brawn
Borough, a corporation	Cieling, of a room
Burrow, for coneys	Sealing, setting a seal
By, near	Citter, an instrument
Buy, for money	Citron, fruit
Brews, he breweth	Clark, of the parish
Bruise, to break	Clerk, a clergyman
Brewis, fat	Clause, of a sentence
Caen, in Normandy	Claws, of a bird or beast
Cain, the murderer	Coat, a garment
Cane, shrub	Cote, a Cottage
Calais, in France	Comb, for the hair
Chalice, a cup	Come, remove, hither
Call, by name	Comet, a blazing star
Cawl, for a periwig	Commit, to do
Cannon, a gun	Common, public
Canon, a rule	Commune, to converse
Capital, chief	Condemn, to death
Capitol, a tower in Rome	Contemn, to despise
Career, full speed	Council, an assembly
Carrier, that carrieth	Counsel, advice
Cellar, of liquors	Cou'd, was able
Seller, that selleth	Cud, of cattle
Censer, for incense	Courant, a messenger
Censor, a reformer	Current, passable
Censure, Judgement	Currents, Corinth's fruit
Centuary, an herbs	Creek, of the sea,
Century, 100 years	Criek, in the neck
Centry, a guard	Cousin, a relation
Chare, job of work	Cozen, to cheat
Chair, to sit in (war	Cymbal, an instrument
Campaign, a summer's	Symbol, a mark
Champaign, in France	Cypress, a tree

Cyprus, an Island
 Cruse, a little vessel
 Cruise, to sail by the coast
 Cygnet, a young swan
 Signet, a seal
 Deign, to vouchsafe
 Dane, of Denmark
 Dam, to stop
 Damn, to condemn
 Dear, of great value
 Deer, in a park
 Deceased, dead
 Diseased, sick
 Decent, becoming
 Descent, going down
 Dissent, to disagree
 Deep, low in the earth
 Dieppe, a town in France
 Defer, to put off
 Differ, to disagree
 Derbe, a city in Asia
 Derby, in England
 Desert, merit
 Desart, wilderness
 Dew, from heaven
 Due, a debt
 Do, to make
 Doe, a female deer
 Dough, paste or leaven
 Done, acted
 Don, a Spanish Lord
 Dun, colour
 Devices, inventions
 Devizes, in Wiltshire
 Doer, that doeth

Door, of a house
 Dragon, a beast
 Dragoon, a soldier
 Draught, of drink
 Drought, dryness
 Ear, of the head
 E'er, ever
 Year, twelve months
 Early, betimes
 Yearly, every year
 Earth, of the ground
 Hearth, of the chimney
 Easter, a feast
 Esther, a woman
 Eaten, devoured
 Eton, a town's name
 Eminent, famous
 Imminent, threatening
 Enow, in number
 Enough, in quantity
 Enter, go in
 Inter, to bury
 Intire, whole
 Envy, hatred,
 Envoy, a messenger
 Er, the son of Judah
 Err, to mistake
 Exercise, labour
 Exorcise, to conjure
 Extent, in being
 Extant, distance
 Fain, desirous
 Feign, to dissemble
 Faint, weary
 Feint, a false march

Fair, comely	Gesture, carriage
Fare a customary duty	Jester, a merry fellow
Feed, to eat	Gilt, with gold
Fee'd, rewarded	Guilt, of sin
Fellon, a whitelaw	Glutinous, sticking
Felon, a criminal	Gluttonous, greedy
Figure, shape	Grain, of corn
Vigour, strength	Grane, an island
File, of metal	Grate, for coals
Foil, to overcome	Great, large
Filip, with the finger	Grater, for the nutmeg
Philip, a man's name	Greater, larger
Fir, wood	Greave, a boot
Fur, of a skin	Grieve, to lament
Flour, for bread	Grays, a town
Flower, of the field	Graze, to eat grass
Fallow, ground untill'd	Groan, to sigh
Follow, to come after	Grown, increased
Forth, abroad	Grot, a cave
Fourth, in number	Groat, four-pence
Foul, nasty	Hail, to salute
Fowl, a bird	Hale, to draw along
Form, to sit on	Hare, in the fields
Form, a shape	Hair, of the head
Francis, a man	Harsh, cruel
Frances, a woman	Hash, to mince meat
Frays, quarrels	Hart, a beast
Froise, fry'd meat	Heart, the seat of life
Gall, bitter substance	Haven, a harbour
Gaul, a Frenchman	Heaven, happiness
Garden, of herbs	Herd, of cattle
Guardian, overseer	Heard, did hear
Genteel, graceful	Hard, difficult
Gentile, Heathen	Here, in this place
Gentle, quiet	Hear, to hearken

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 Cruise, to sail by the coast
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 Damn, to condemn
 Dear, of great value
 Deer, in a park
 Deceased, dead
 Diseased, sick
 Decent, becoming
 Descent, going down
 Dissent, to disagree
 Deep, low in the earth
 Dieppe, a town in France
 Defer, to put off
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 Derbe, a city in Asia
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 Fare a customary duty
 Feed, to eat
 Fee'd, rewarded
 Fellow, a whitelaw
 Felon, a criminal
 Figure, shape
 Vigour, strength
 File, of metal
 Foil, to overcome
 Fillip, with the finger
 Philip, a man's name
 Fir, wood
 Fur, of a skin
 Flour, for bread
 Flower, of the field
 Fallow, ground untill'd
 Follow, to come after
 Forth, abroad
 Fourth, in number
 Foul, nasty
 Fowl, a bird
 Form, to sit on
 Form, a shape
 Francis, a man
 Frances, a woman
 Frays, quarrels
 Froise, fry'd meat
 Gall, bitter substance
 Gaul, a Frenchman
 Garden, of herbs
 Guardian, overseer
 Genteel, graceful
 Gentile, Heathen
 Gentle, quiet

Gesture, carriage
 Jester, a merry fellow
 Gilt, with gold
 Guilt, of sin
 Glutinous, sticking
 Gluttonous, greedy
 Grain, of corn
 Grane, an island
 Grate, for coals
 Great, large
 Grater, for the nutmeg
 Greater, larger
 Greave, a boot
 Grieve, to lament
 Grays, a town
 Graze, to eat grass
 Groan, to sigh
 Grown, increased
 Grot, a cave
 Groat, four-pence
 Hail, to salute
 Hale, to draw along
 Hare, in the fields
 Hair, of the head
 Harsh, cruel
 Hash, to mince meat
 Hart, a beast
 Heart, the seat of life
 Haven, a harbour
 Heaven, happiness
 Herd, of cattle
 Heard, did hear
 Hard, difficult
 Here, in this place
 Hear, to hearken

Leaper, that leapeth
 Lessen, to make less
 Lesson, in reading
 Lest, for fear
 Least, smallest
 Lethargy, sleeping
 Liturgy, common pray-
 Lier, in wait (er
 Liar, teller of lies
 Limb, a member
 Limn, to paint
 Line, length
 Loyn, of veal
 Lo, behold
 Low, humble
 Lose, to suffer loss
 Loose, to let go
 Lower, to let down
 Lowr, to frown
 Made, finished
 Maid, a young maid
 Main, the chief thing
 Mane, of a horse
 Male, the he
 Mail, armour
 Manner, custom
 Manor, a lordship
 Market, for traffic
 Mark it, mind that
 Mash, the hole of a net
 Marsh, a watery ground
 Martin, a man's name
 Marten, a bird
 Mead, a meadow
 Mede, one of Media

Mean, of low value
 Mien, behaviour
 Meat, to eat
 Mete, to measure
 Message, business
 Messuage, a house
 Mews, for hawks
 Muse, to mediate
 Mighty, powerful
 Moiety, half
 Mile, by measure
 Moil, to labour
 Mite, small money
 Might, strength
 Moat, a ditch
 Mote, in the eye
 More, in quantity
 Mower, that mowes
 Moor, barren ground
 Morter, made of lime
 Mortar, to pound in
 Naim, a place so called
 Name, a title
 Naught, bad
 Nought, nothing
 Nay, not
 Neigh, as a horse
 Nether, lower
 Neither, none of the two
 Nice, curious
 Noise, clamour
 Nigh, near
 Nye, a man's name
 Not, denying
 Knot, to unite

Oar, o^c a boat
 O'er, over
 Ore, a metal
 Of, belonging to
 Off, at a distance
 Oh ! alas
 Owe, to be indebted
 Own, to acknowledge
 One, in number
 Order, rank
 Ordure, dung
 Our, of us
 Hour, sixty minutes
 Palate, of the mouth
 Pallet, a little bed
 Pale, colour
 Pail, a vessel
 Pall, a funeral cloth
 Paul, a man's name
 Parasite, a flatterer
 Parricide, a murderer
 Parson, of a parish
 Person, somebody
 Peal, upon the bells
 Peel, the outside
 Pear, fruit
 Pair, a couple
 Pare, to cut off
 Peter, a man's name
 Pêtre, salt
 Pick, to choose
 Pique, a quarrel
 Pint, half a quart
 Point, a stop
 Place, of abode

Plaice, a fish
 Plough, the instrument
 Plow, to make a furrow
 Plum, the fruit
 Plumb, leaden weight
 Pole, a stick
 Pole, to cut hair
 Pore, of the skin
 Poor, beggarly
 Posey, of flowers
 Poesy, poetry
 Pour, as water
 Power, might
 Practise, to exercise
 Practice, exercise
 Pray, to beseech
 Prey, a booty
 Presence, being here
 Presents, gifts
 Prince, a king's son
 Princess, the daughter
 Principal, chief
 Principle, the first rule
 Profit, advantage
 Prophet, a foreteller
 Prophecy, foretelling
 Prophesy, to foretel
 Quire, of paper
 Choir, of singers
 Rack, to torment
 Wreck, of a ship
 Rain, water
 Reign, rule as a king
 Rein, of a bridle
 Raife, to set up

Ray
 Race
 Rafe
 Red
 Rea
 Red
 Rad
 Reec
 Rea
 Reli
 Reli
 Rer
 Rea
 Rhy
 Rhie
 Rice
 Rife
 Rie
 Rye
 Wry
 Ring
 Wri
 Rite
 Righ
 Wri
 Wri
 Rod
 Roa
 Row
 Roe
 Row
 Ron
 Roo
 Rot
 Wro

Rays, sun-beams
 Race, to run
 Rase, to demolish
 Red, a colour
 Read, did read
 Reddish, somewhat red
 Raddish, a root
 Reed, a shrub
 Read, in a book
 Relick, a remainder
 Relict, a widow
 Rere, the back parts
 Rear, to erect
 Rhyme, in verse
 Rhime, a freezing mist
 Rice, corn
 Rise, advancement
 Rie, corn
 Rye, in Suffex
 Wry, crooked
 Ring, the bells
 Wring, the hands
 Rite, a ceremony
 Right, just and true
 Wright, a workman
 Write, with a pen
 Rode, did ride
 Road, the highway
 Row'd, did row
 Roe, a kind of deer
 Row, a rank
 Rome, a city
 Room, part of a house
 Rote, by heart
 Wrote, did write

Wrought, did work
 Rough, not smooth
 Ruff, a sort of neckcloth
 Roof, of a house
 Said, did say
 Sade, or Sate, to over-fill
 Sail, of a ship
 Sale, selling
 Satiety, fulness
 Society, company
 Saver, that saveth
 Savour, a smell
 Savor, a taste
 Saviour, Jesus Christ
 Scene, of a play
 Seen, beheld
 Seas, great waters
 Seize, to lay hold of
 Cease, to leave off
 Sent, order'd away
 Scent, a smell
 Shew, to make appear
 Shoe, for a foot
 Ship, for sailing.
 Sheep, a beast
 Shoar, a prop
 Shore, the sea-coast
 Shown, did shew
 Shone, did shine
 Shread, to mince
 Shred, minced
 Sign, a token
 Sine, in geometry
 Site, situation
 Cite, to summon

Sight, seeing
 Sink, to go down
 Cinque, five
 Slight, to despise
 Sleight, dexterity
 Sloe, a four fruit
 Slow, tardy
 Slough, a puddle
 Shoal, of a shoe
 Soul, of a man
 Sole, a fish
 Some, a part
 Sum, the whole
 Son, a man-child
 Sun, the heavenly light
 Soon, quickly
 Swoon, to faint
 Sore, an ulcer
 Soar, mount upwards
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Stair, a step
 Stear, a young bullock
 Steer, to guide a ship
 Stile, for passage
 Style, for writing
 Stood, did stand
 Stud, an embossment
 Straight, not crooked
 Strait, narrow
 Succour, help
 Sucker, a young twig
 Sue, to make suit
 Sew, with a needle
 Tail, the end
 Tale, a story

Tame, not wild
 Thame, a town
 Tare, weight allowed
 Tare, to rend in pieces
 Than, in comparison
 Then, at that time
 There, in that place
 Their, of them
 Through, thorough
 Throw, to cast
 Throne, a seat of state
 Thrown, cast
 Tie, to make fast
 Toy, a play thing
 Tide, flux of the sea
 Ty'd, made fast
 Tile, for covering
 Toil, to take pains
 Time, when
 Thyme, a sweet herb
 To, unto
 Toe, of the foot
 Tow, to draw long
 Too, likewise
 Two, a couple
 Told, as a tale
 Toll'd, as a bell
 Tongs, for the fire
 Tongues, languages
 Towr, to hang in sight
 Tower, of defence
 Tuscan, order
 Tuskin, a great tooth
 Vacation, a ceasing of
 law-terms

Vo
 Ve
 Vea
 Val
 Vai
 Van
 Vein
 Vall
 Valu
 Voll
 Vass
 Vess
 Vial
 Viol
 Vice
 Vise
 Voice
 Ure
 Ewer
 Your
 Use
 Use
 Ewes
 Wade
 Weigh
 Wail
 Whale
 Wale
 Wain
 Wean
 Wait
 Weigh
 Ware
 Wear
 Were

Vocation, a calling
 Veil, a covering
 Veal, calf's flesh
 Vale, a valley
 Vain, useleſs
 Vane, to ſhew the wind
 Vein, of the blood
 Valley, a dale
 Value, worth
 Volley, of ſhot
 Vaſſal, a ſlave
 Veſſel, for uſe
 Vial, or phial, a glaſs
 Viol, for muſic
 Vice, ill habit
 Viſe, a ſcrew
 Voice, a ſound
 Ure, uſe
 Ewer, a baſon
 Your, of you
 Uſe, practice
 Uſe, to be wont
 Ewes, ſheep
 Wade, to go in water
 Weigh'd, in the balance
 Wail, to mourn
 Whale, a ſea fiſh
 Wale, a mark of a whip
 Wain, to decreaſe
 Wean, a child
 Wait, to look for
 Weight, heavineſs
 Ware, merchandize
 Wear, to put on clothes
 Were, was

Waſte, to ſpend
 Waift, the middle
 Way, to walk in
 Weigh, to poize
 Wey, forty buſheis
 Well, good
 Wheal, a pimple (ſex
 Wel'd of Kent and Suſ-
 Wield, to manage
 Wen, a ſwelling
 When, at what time
 Wet, watery
 Whet, ſharpen
 What, which
 Wat, Walter
 While, in the mean time
 Wile, a trick
 Whore, a lewd woman
 Wooer, a ſuiter
 Wight, an Iſland
 White, colour
 Wiſt, knew
 Whiſt, ſilence
 Wo, miſery
 Who, which
 Wood, of trees
 Wou'd, was willing
 Yarn, woollen
 Earn, to get
 Yearn, to compaſſionate
 Ye, yourſelves
 Yea, yes
 Yew, a tree
 Ewe, a ſheep
 You, yourſelf

TABLE II.

Words different in Signification, by the addition of e Final.

B AB, Barbara	Demure, modest
Babe, a child	Din, noise
Bad, naught	Dine, eat a dinner
Bade, commanded	Divers, many
Ban, curse	Diverse, different
Bane, ruin	Fat, well-looking
Bar, a hindrance	Fate, destiny
Bare, naked	Far, at a distance
Bath, a washing-place	Fare, entertainment
Bathe, to wash	Fin, of a fish
Bit, a small piece	Fine, brave
Bite, with the teeth	Fir, a tree
Breath, air	Fire, that burns
Breathe, to take air	Flam, a lie
Can, to be able	Flame, of fire
Cane, a staff	Gat, did get
Cap, for the head	Gate, a door
Cape, of a coat	Hast, thou hast
Chin, of the face	Haste, speed
Chine, the back-bone	Hat, for the head
Cloth, linen or woollen	Hate, to abhor
Clothe, to cover with clothes	Her, she
Cub, a whelp	Here, in this place
Cube, a die	Heroe, a woman's name
Cur, a dog	Hero, a brave man
Cure, to heal	Hop, with one foot
Dam, to stop water	Hope, to expect
Dame, a lady	Hug, to embrace
Demur to delay	Huge, vastly big
	Kin, relations

Kine, the cows
 Kit, Christopher
 Kite, a bird
 Lad, a boy
 Lade, to take up water
 Loth, unwilling
 Lothe, to dislike
 Mad, distracted
 Made, done
 Man, in stature
 Mane, of a horse
 Mar, to spoil
 Mare, a beast
 Mat, Matthew
 Mate, or companion
 Met, come together
 Mete, a measure
 Mop, to wash with
 Mope, turn fool
 Nod, with the head
 Node, a knot
 Not, no
 Note, observe
 On, upon
 One, unity
 Pat, seasonable
 Pate, the head
 Pin, to prick with
 Pine, to languish
 Plat, of ground
 Plate, a metal
 Plum, a fruit
 Plume, a feather
 Quit, to leave
 Quite, altogether

Rag, of cloth
 Rage, to be mad
 Rat, a sort of vermin
 Rate, a price
 Rid, to deliver
 Ride, on horseback
 Rip, to cut up
 Ripe, full grown
 Rob, to steal
 Robe, a long garment
 Rod, for the back
 Rode, did ride
 Rot, to consume
 Rote, by memory
 Scar, of a wound
 Scare, to affright
 Scrap, a bit
 Scrape, with a knife
 Sever, to put asunder
 Severe, cruel
 Sham, a falsehood
 Shame, disgrace
 Shin, bone of the leg
 Shine, to look bright
 Sin, against God
 Sine, in geometry
 Sing, to be merry
 Singe, to burn
 Sir, master
 Sire, father
 Sith, since
 Sithe, to mow
 Sooth, truth
 Soothe, to flatter
 Sop, of bread

Soap, to wash with	Tube, a pipe
Spit, to throw out spittle	Tun, in weight
Spite, malice	Tune, in music
Star, in the sky	Twin, one of two
Stare, to gaze	Twine, to close about
Strip, to uncover	Van, the front
Stripe, a blow	Vane, a weather cock
Them, those	Us, we
Theme, a subject	Use, common practice
Thin, of substance	War, hostility
Thine, of thee	Ware, merchandise
Trip, to go humbly	Wast, hast been
Tripe, the inwards of an ox	Waste, to consume
Tub, of water	Win, to get
	Wine, to drink

COPIES and VERSES for Writing Scholars.

ALPHABET I.

Directions for Writing in single Copies.

ALL letters even at head and foot must stand.
 Bear light your pen and keep a steady hand.
 Carefully mind to mend in every line.
 Down strokes are black, but upward strokes are fine.
 Enlarge your writing, if it be too small.
 Full in proportion make your letters all.

Game not in School time, when you ought to write.
 Hold in your elbow; sit fair to the light.
 Join all your letters by a fine hair stroke.
 Keep free from blots your piece, and writing book.
 Learn the command of hand by frequent use.
 Much practice doth to penmanship conduce.

Never deny the lower boys assistance.
 Observe from word to word an equal distance.
 Provide yourself with all things necessary.
 Quarrel not in the school, though others dare ye.

Rule your lines straight, and make them very fine.
Set stems of letters fair above the line.

The tops above the stems, the tails below.
Use pounce to paper, if the ink go thro'.
View well your piece; compare how much you've mended.
Wipe clean your pen, when all your task is ended.
Your spelling mind; write each word true and well.
Zealously strive your fellows to excel.

ALPHABET II.

Of Two line Pieces.

AS you expect that men should deal by you,
So deal by them, and give each man his due.
Better it is to gain great reputation,
Than heap up wealth with trouble and vexation.
Constraint in all things makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love that comes with willingness.
Despair of nothing that you would attain;
Unwearied diligence your point will gain.
Experience best is gain'd without much cost;
Read men and books, then practice what thou know'st.
Fortune may sometimes prove true virtue's foe,
But cannot work her utter overthrow.
Greatness in virtue's only understood:
None's truly great, that is not truly good.
Honour's a god, that none but fools adore;
The wise have nobler happiness in store.
If all mankind would live in mutual love,
This world would much resemble that above.
Kingdoms, like private persons, have their fate,
Sometimes in high, sometimes in low estate.
Let each man follow close his proper trade,
And all affairs will soon be better made.
Men's fancies vary strangely, like their faces;
What one commends, another man disgraces.
Number itself is at a loss to guess,
Th' endurance of our future happiness.
O! that the sons of men would once be wise,
And learn eternal happiness to prize!

Pray thou to God, that he may be inclin'd
To grant thee health of body and of mind.

Quarrelsome brawling, gaming, fuddling shun;
Thrice happy they, that ne'er such courses run.

Remember, time will come, when we must give
Account to God, how we on earth do live.

Some men get riches, yet are always poor:
Some get no riches yet have all things store.

They that are proud, and other men disdain,
Do often meet with hate and scorn again.

Virtue is prais'd but little practis'd by us;
So loose the age, that few are truly pious.

What's human life? a day, a race, a span,
A point, a bubble, froth: So vain is man.

Xenophilus did well in health abide
One hundred and seven years, then he died.

Young men take pains, be brisk, and I'll engage,
Your youthful pains will pleasure yield in age.

Zealeucus made his laws so strict, that those
Who acted whoredom, both their eyes should lose.

ALPHABET III.

Four-line Pieces.

A Man that doth on riches set his mind,
Strives to take hold on shadows and the wind:
With food and raiment then contented be;
Ask not for riches, nor for poverty.

Balaam desires this mortal life to leave,
With comforts such as righteous men receive;
A noble wish! but something's understood,
To die like those, our life must first be good.

Crazy, weak mortal, tell me why dost fear,
To leave this lower earthly hemisphere?
Where all delights and joys away do pass,
Like empty effigies viewed in a glass.

During the time of life allotted me,
Grant me, good God! my health and liberty;
I beg no more; if more thou'rt pleas'd to give,
I'll thankfully the overplus receive.

Exonerate your mind of worldly cares ;
Spend each Lord's day in spiritual affairs ;
Such wretched souls as squander that away,
Repent it sorely at their dying day.

Fear not their might, who only bodies kill,
But on the soul cannot effect their will :
Fear that great God, can soul and body take,
And cast them both into th' infernal lake.

Gay dainty flowers go swiftly to decay ;
Poor wretched life's short portion flies away,
We eat, we drink, we sleep ; but lo, anon,
Old age steals on us, never thought upon.

He that defers to learn from day to day,
Doth on a river's bank expecting stay,
Till that whole stream, which stops him, shall be gone,
Which runs, and still for ever will run on.

If you desire to worship God aright,
First in the morning pray, and last at night :
Crave for his blessing on your labours all,
And in distress for his assistance call.

Knowledge of things mysterious and divine,
Illustriously in learned men doth shine ;
But many truths are from us now conceal'd,
That in a future state shall be reveal'd.

Lord of this lower world, frail man was made,
The creatures all to him their homage paid ;
But when for sin God did him once condemn,
He's neither master of himself nor them.

Make much of precious time, while in your pow'r,
Be careful well to husband ev'ry hour :
For time will come when you shall sore lament
Th' unhappy minutes that you have misspent.

No tongue can speak, no pen can well express,
The punishments prepar'd for wickedness ;
The quickest thoughts, by no means can conceive
What they shall suffer who ungodly live.

Observe the wicked and malicious man,
Projecting all the mischief that he can :
When common policy will not prevail,
He'll rather venture soul and all than fail.

Prithee, Tom Fool, why wilt thou meddling be,
In others business, which concerns not thee?
For while thereon thou dost extend thy cares,
Thou dost at home neglect thy own affairs.

Questions may be propounded by a fool,
That no wise man can answer for his soul.
But he that would converse with men of sense,
Must lay aside such base impertinence.

Return the kindnesses that you receive,
As far as your ability gives leave;
Nothing is more unmannerly and rude,
Than that vile temper of ingratitude.

See, how the lilies flourish white and fair!
See, how the ravens fed from heaven are!
Then ne'er distrust thy God for cloth and bread,
Whilst lilies flourish, and the ravens feed.

The ant against cold winter wisely hoards
Provision which the summer's wealth affords,
Reading a silent lesson to mankind;
That they in diligence be not behind.

Vain misers strive to heap up riches store,
And in the midst of plenty still are poor.
What senseless madness does their souls bewitch,
Thus poor to live, in hopes of dying rich!

What signifies it that you learning gain,
And unto Greek and Latin both attain;
If still you want true virtue of the mind,
The only ornament of all mankind?

Xerxes survey'd his mighty host with tears,
To think they'd die within an hundred years;
But by his own ill management we see,
They're all destroy'd, and dead in less than three.

You'll mend your life to-morrow, still you cry,
In what far country does this Morrow lie?
It stays so long, 'tis fetch'd so far, I fear,
'Twill both be very old, and very dear.

Zaccheus, short of stature, fain would see
His Saviour pass, and climbs into a tree:
If we, by faith, would see this glorious King,
Our thoughts must mount on contemplation's wing.

Of Easter.

THE holy feast of Easter was enjoin'd,
 To bring Christ's resurrection to our mind :
 Rise then from sin, as he did from the grave,
 That by his merits he your souls may save.

On Whitsunday.

WHITE robes were worn in ancient times (they say)
 And gave denomination to this day ;
 But inward purity's required most,
 To make fit temples for the Holy Ghost.

Of Christmas

AT the nativity of Christ our Lord,
 The angels did rejoice with one accord,
 Let Christians imitate them here on earth,
 And keep this feast with joy and civil mirth.

Of the Passion.

BEHOLD, ye wretched sons of mortal men,
 Your Saviour sweating blood with every pain,
 Behold him seiz'd, maliciously abus'd
 And of high crimes most slanderously accus'd.
 Let these reflections move you to repent,
 Because for you these things he underwent.

Of the Ascension.

THE Lord of life, from death himself did raise,
 And frequently appear'd for forty days ;
 Then from this earthly ball he did remove,
 To highest regions of the world above :
 There he provides for those who serve him best,
 Most blessed mansions of eternal rest.

Of St. Peter.

SAINT Peter, in a fit of panic fear,
 Disowns with oaths his Lord and Master dear !
 All human resolutions are but frail,
 Where grace omnipotent doth not prevail ;
 Let whosoever falls thus unawares,
 Must make amends, like him, with floods of tears.

Of Jonah.

THIS prophet once was sent an embassy,
 To preach repentance to great Nineveh ;

But, being disobedient, made his tomb
In the dark cavern of a fish's womb;
Till fore repenting at this reprimand,
The monstrous whale disgorg'd him safe on land.

On Judas.

PERFIDIOUS Judas was but Satan's tool,
In horrid treason to involve his soul;
The tempting silver did him little good,
Which he receiv'd in sale for harmless blood:
For rage, self murder, black despair and grief,
Sunk him to hell, from whence there's no relief.

On Cain and Abel.

O Murd'ring Cain, accursed from the earth,
What wicked demon gave thy malice birth!
How art thou doom'd to wander here and there,
In desperation, discontent and fear?
Whilst righteous Abel, free from sordid vice,
Takes up his crown in endless paradise.

On Jerusalem.

VIEW but her ancient, and her present state,
No city e'er went thro' such various fate;
Once for magnificence and wealth renown'd,
And oft beset with judgement all around.
Gentiles at first, then Jews possess'd her place,
Christians came next, and last the Turkish race.

The Ten Commandments.

- I. **A**DORE no other Gods, but only me.
- II. **A**Worship not God by any thing you see.
- III. Revere Jehovah's name. Swear not in vain.
- IV. Let Sabbath be a rest for beasts and men.
- V. Honour thy parents, to prolong thy days.
- VI. Thou shalt not kill, nor murd'ring quarrels raise.
- VII. Adultery shun; in chastity delight.
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal, nor take another's right.
- IX. In bearing witness never tell a lie.
- X. Covet not what may others damnify.

A Child's Prayer in the Morning.

BLESSED be thy holy name, O gracious God
for the protection I have received from thy

is night past, and for thy continual care and preservation of me hitherto. Be pleased to continue me still under thy watchful providence, that no evil may befall me this day. And grant me grace to avoid all temptations to sin, that I may do nothing that is contrary to thy most holy commandments: but that as I grow in years, so I may grow in good learning and grace, to the glory of thy heavenly Majesty, and the salvation of my immortal soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

A Child's Prayer in the Evening.

O Lord God Almighty, who, by thy provident care, hast safely brought me to the conclusion of this day, I offer thee the tribute of my humblest thanks and praise for that and thy other mercies from time to time conferred upon me. Be pleased, O gracious Father, to protect me this night from all harm; pardon the sins I have committed against thee this day, whether in thought, word, or deed! and blot out all the transgressions of my sinful life, through the blood of the holy Jesus. Endue me with thy heavenly grace, that I may live godly, righteously, and soberly, in this world. Bless my parents, my friends, my relations, and those that have the care of my education, that by their prudent means, I may daily increase in learning, and good manners, as I advance in years, to the glory of thy divine Majesty, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Grace before Meat.

WE beseech thee, holy Father, to sanctify those thy creatures to the nourishment of our bodies; and to feed our souls with thy heavenly grace, unto eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace after Meat.

THANKS be to thy holy name, O merciful Father, for this present refreshment of our bodies, for our daily bread, and for all thy mercies conferred upon us, from time to time, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. LAUS DEO.

A P P E N D I X.

The PREFACE.

SEVERAL Schoolmasters, that teach by this excellent book composed by the late reverend Mr. Thomas Dyche, being of opinion, that it would be still more complete and useful if the number of lessons were enlarged; especially those in words of one syllable; to gratify these gentlemen, I have caused the following to be composed, which are now put apart by themselves that the book may still be used as formerly, by such as like that best; And that this addition may be as beneficial, pleasing, and delightful as possible, to the younger children the lessons that are in words of one syllable only, are expressed both in prose and verse; and, to make it still more engaging the measure of the verse diversified, so that they may not only be used by the lesser boys, to read as lessons, but are also very proper for such as are able to write, to be transcribed as tasks for holidays, &c. For as they consist of small easy words both to spell and write, they will be less liable to make mistakes for which reason it is hoped, the novelty and variety will make them be approved by the Masters, and pleasing to the Scholars inasmuch as they are composed in the most plain and easy style and so more accommodated to the tender capacities of those for whose immediate use they are designed, than if they were adorned with the rhetorical ornaments of the politer poetry which the compass of words, such compositions are restrained to, will not admit of.

Among the other lessons may be found a collection of some in a superior taste; so that upon the whole it is expected they will be acceptable to all sorts.

The EDITOR

Additional LESSONS.

Consisting of Words of One Syllable, both in Prose and Verse.

I.

IF you have done a fault, and are beat for it, take care to do so no more: for it is a bad sign when a boy is whipt twice for the same crime.

The same in Verse.

If you a fault have done, for which you're chid,
Take care to mend and do what you are bid;
For it looks ill, if twice for the same crime
You're whipp'd or beat in a small space of time,

II.

God is that to the soul, which the sun is to the world, both light and heat.

As the sun's beams the world doth warm and light:
So God men's souls keep safe, by his great might.
We all know the state we are now in, but who knows what
shall be some time hence?

The state we now are in we know, but who
Can tell what want or wealth may drive him to?

III.

Let him that thinks he now stands safe, take care lest he fall
and so get hurt.

Be not too sure, though safe you now do stand,
Take care and watch, lest harm be near at hand.
I will love all men for the sake of God who made them, and
of Christ who died to save them.

My love to all men shall be spread and known,
'Cause God hath made, and Christ did for them groan.

IV.

He that hath God for his friend, shall have all things that he
can want, both in this world and in the world to come.

He whose good deeds have here made God his friend,
Shall feel no want when time is at an end.

They that will swear will lie; and too oft they that will
lie will steal; and they that will do all these bad things

what is it they will not do? So that you must take care not to swear, lest that bring you to tell lies; nor to lie, lest that bring you to take those things that are not your own, for which you may die with shame in this world, and live in pain in the next.

They whose loose lips will swear you soon will see,
As glib in lies, and hands in theft will be,
Guard well your lips, and do not swear nor lie,
Lest thus made bad you steal, and for it die
With shame, when it will be too late to cry.

V.

As there is a time to laugh, sport and be glad in, and to use the good things we now have; so there is a time to mourn, grieve, and cry in, for our past faults, and the crimes we now do.

As we in joy and sport some time may spend,
To use those good things God to us doth lend;
So for past faults we must be sad and mourn,
And from what's bad now with a true heart turn.

VI.

This world is like the sea, our life is the ship in which we pass through to the grave. Now since the things of the world are not born with us, nor die with us, and we must go out of it, and leave them, why should we be so fond of them?

This world is like the sea in which we're toss'd
By winds and storms, till life itself is lost.
What's in't, we use, while here we stay, till death
Calls for us home, and takes from us our breath.
Then why should we, who find and leave them here,
Prize them so much and to part with them fear?

VII.

The wretch that makes wealth his whole aim, strives day and night to get it, and sells his ease, his health and his soul to make it more; and racks his brains, and starves his flesh to get what he dares not use: And thus he goes on, till old age brings him to his grave, where the worms scarce find flesh to make a meal of

Old Gripe doth think that bliss is made of gold,
For this his ease, for this his health is sold.

By day and night, the wretch heaps up in store,
 Bags still on bags and still wants more and more;
 Till old and weak, and quite worn out, he falls
 A prize scarce fit for worms, when death him calls.

The Master's Advice to his Scholars.

IF well thou art, rise soon each day:
 First praise thy God, then to him pray;
 Then wash thy hands and face both fair,
 And brush thy clothes, and comb thy hair;
 Then come to school thus clean and neat,
 And as you come, if you should meet
 Some boys at play, don't waste your time
 As they do, for it is a crime;
 But leave them, and come straight to school;
 When there sit still, be not a fool
 To talk and play, but mind your task;
 Which if too hard, for help oft ask;
 So shall you with much ease soon spell;
 Next read, then write both swift and well;
 And thus by steps mount up in skill
 In words, and the use of the quill;
 But if you do not act your part,
 'Twill be too much for skill or art
 To make you learn, and full as vain,
 As if you sought for plums in rain.
 Then, pray, be wise, and spend each day
 To learn your book, and not in play.

The Crow and the Jug in prose.

A Crow that was dry, sought where to quench his
 thirst, and at last found a Jug with some drink in
 it; but the neck was so long and strait that she could not
 get her head in; then she thinks with herself what to do;
 and at last, says she, if I do but fill the Jug with stones,
 the drink will then rise up to the brim; so to work she
 goes, and puts in stones, till the drink rose up to the top,
 and then she drank her fill, and so quench'd her thirst.

THE MORAL.

*Wit oft does that with ease, which bare strength can't bring
 to pass at all.*

The same in Verse.

A Crow that was dry took much pains for some drink,
And at last found some in a Jug;
But the neck was so strait, she was stopt at the brink,
And so could none of it lug.
Says the Crow, since 'tis thus, that your drink I may sip,
I'll fill you with stones to the brim;
And so quench my thirst as it flows o'er the lip,
And makes all the earth round it swim.

THE MORAL.

*Thus by due thought—that which bare strength can't do,
With ease is wrought—as here the Crow doth shew.*

The Boy and Goose that laid Golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose, that laid eggs of gold day by day, which so puff'd him up with pride, that thinks he, I will not wait so long for the wealth that is in my Goose, as she will take to lay all the gold eggs that are in her; but I would grow rich at once, and so he kill'd her, and ripp'd her up; but, to his great loss, found he took the wrong way to come at the gold he aim'd at; for, when the Goose was dead, he found only some seeds from which more eggs might have been bred; which, for want of life and warmth in the Goose, died with her.

THE MORAL.

They who are in too much haste to be rich, oft lose the good state they are now in, and with it their peace of mind, health and life.

The same in Verse.

A goose for some time laid a boy eggs of gold,
Which made the fool think, if he kill'd her,
At once he should have more than all he had sold,
And so be made rich with what fill'd her.
So puff'd with these thoughts, straight his goose he doth kill,
And with speed he rips up her womb,
But soon found to his cost, with her blood he did spill
All the eggs that from her should come.

THE MORAL.

*Thus they who wrong ways take to come at wealth,
Oft lose their aim, their peace, their time, and health.*

The Frog and the Ox, in Prose.

A Frog puff'd up with pride, strove to swell herself, till she was as big as a fat Ox that fed in the same field with her; but her son, who saw her at work, prayed her to leave off and try no more: for what she aim'd at was not to be done, though she should swell herself till she burst: but the old one would not cease; but strains and swells till she burst, and so was kill'd.

The MORAL.

It is best to keep the mean both in our acts and aims, and not to spend our time in those things that are too hard and too high for us; for those, who will not walk in the known road, oft lose themselves in the search of new paths.

The same in Verse.

As a Frog saw an Ox eat grass in the mead,
Says I'm sure, I'm as big as you that there feed;
So she struts and she strains, and she swells her lank sides,
And with the fond whim, herself she much prides.
But her son who look'd on, and saw 'twas in vain,
Prays her to leave off, and no more at it strain;
And says, my dear mam, if you try till you burst,
You'll just be as near as you were at the first;
But she would not hear, but with might still went on,
Till herself she quite split, and so all was done.

The MORAL.

*Out of thy sphere, strive not thyself to lift:
But rest well pleas'd with that which is God's gift.*

The Wolf and Crane, in Prose.

A Wolf that had kill'd a Lamb, ate him with haste, and so had a bone stuck in his throat, which he could by no means get out: He prays a Crane to put her long neck down his throat, and with her bill pull up the bone that stuck by the way, for which he said he would give her a great gift: The Crane did the work, and ask'd

for her hire : To whom the Wolf said, Be-gone, and think yourself well off, that I did not bite off your head.

The MORAL.

There are some men so bad, that they think they do well, if they do not all the hurt they can.

The same in Verse.

A Wolf met a Lamb, which with speed he did kill,
That his flesh he might eat, and his blood he might swill ;
But as he made haste, a bone stuck in his way,
Which he to get rid of, the Crane's help did pray ;
And told her, she should have great gifts for her pains :
To work straight she goes, and with tugs and with strains,
In her bill she brings up the bone from his throat ;
Then ask'd for her pay ; says the Wolf, not a groat !
Be glad that you live, and still keep your vile head ;
Be gone from my sight, or I'll soon strike you dead.

The MORAL.

*Some men there are so vile they think all's well,
If they don't death for life to all men sell.*

The Ass, the Ape, and the Mole, in Prose.

THE Ass found fault that he had no horns, and the Ape that she had no tail ; hold your peace, says the Mole, and say no more, for you are both blest'd with eyes which I am not.

The MORAL.

Most men think their own state the worst ; but if they would but look on the case of those near them, they would find good cause to praise God for what they have

The same in Verse.

Says an Ass to an Ape, I want horns on my head,
And I want a tail, says the Ape ! (hear
Hold your peace, says the Mole, since you've eyes in your
To see how all harms you may 'scape.

The MORAL.

*We're apt to think the gifts we have but small,
Which makes us still for more and more to call :
But if we look on those that near us stand,
We then should think that we have the right hand.*

The Mouſe, the Frog and the Kite, in proſe.

A Mouſe wag'd war with a Frog; they fought for the range of the whole ſen. But though the Frog had more ſtrength, and could leap from the Mouſe; yet the Mouſe, by craft, was too much for the Frog, for he lay hid and ſo ſeiz'd the Frog when ſhe did not think of it. This made the Frog cry out ſhe was us'd ill, and dar'd the Mouſe to a fair fight; which the Mouſe did yield to; ſo both took ruſh ſpears to tilt with, and while they were in cloſe and fierce fight, a Kite flew down and took them both up, tore and ate them.

The MORAL.

Some men are ſo proud, that if they can't make all bow to them, they can't be at eaſe, till they bring ſhame and woe to themſelves.

The ſame in Verſe.

As a Mouſe and a Frog was each proud of his might,
And ſo for the range of the ſen did oft fight,
The Mouſe us'd her wit, and ſeiz'd the poor Frog
When ſhe thought no one near, and baſk'd on a log;
At this ſhe cries out, dares the Mouſe to the field,
And there, by fair fight try which of them muſt yield,
They arm and with wrath each ſtrove hard for the day,
Which a Kite, that was out to ſeek for his prey,
Soon ſaw, and flies down, and ſtraight ſeiz'd the ſtout foes,
And in her clos'd claws ſhe up with them goes
And ſo put an end to their words and their blows.

The MORAL.

*Thus ſome are ſo much bent their pride to pleaſe,
That they a prey are made with ſpeed and eaſe.*

The Old Man that called for Death.

A Poor old Man, that was forc'd to go to the wood to fetch home ſticks to make a fire to dreſs his food and warm himſelf, tired with his load, threw it off his back, and call'd out to death to come and eaſe him: the grim King came, armed with his dart and ſcythe, and ask'd him what he call'd him for? at which the old

man says, in a fright, I want you to help me up with my load, that I may make haste home while it is day, lest in the dark I should miss the path, and so lose my way, and be forc'd to lie in the cold all night.

The MORAL.

We are all apt to wish for death, but are soon glad to get rid of him, if we see or think him near us.

The same in Verse.

1. A poor old man went to a wood
To get a bunch of boughs,
To make a fire to dress his food,
Which done, he sighs and vows.
2. So full of pain his life was now,
That Death would give him ease;
At which he came and ask'd him how
It was he could him please?
3. The old man, in a fright, says straight,
Lift up my load, that I
May get home ere it be too late,
Or else here I must lie.

The MORAL.

*Thus most men call for help, from death, but hate
To part with life, though they're in a bad state.*

The Child, the Nurse, and the Wolf, in prose.

A cross Child made his nurse so mad, that, to fright him, she bawl'd out, and said, that she would give him to the Wolf if he did not cease his noise. At the same time a Wolf that was on the hunt, came by and heard her; so staid at the door in hopes of a meal; but in some time the child was still, and went to sleep, and the Nurse set herself to work, to put her house, and her things to rights. And the Wolf watch'd so long, that his maw called out loud for food; so that he could

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not stay, but with grief he left the house, and said, he had been made to hope for food, but had not got it, nor was like to have it.

The MORAL.

Be not apt to trust those who talk much, for they oft say those things they can't or will not do.

The same in Verse.

As a wolf went his rounds to seek for his prey,
He pass'd by a door, where he heard a nurse say
To a child that was cros, I'll call the wolf in,
Who'll soon stop your noise, and strip off your skin;
The child went to sleep, and to work went the nurse,
And left the starv'd Wolf at his hard fate to curse,
For the loss of his time, and his prey, which was worse.

The MORAL

*Trust not to those who love to talk and say,
Much more than they can do, by night or day.*

Lessons in Words of One and Two Syllables.

DO no-thing that may just-ly give of-fence to a-ny bo-dy, by the ne-glect of a-ny du-ty; such as the seek-ing your ease in God's house by a la-zy lol-ling, or gaz-ing a-bout you, or a frequent change of pos-ture: but let your ges-ture there be mo-dest, grave, and de-cent; in your dis-course use nei-ther the name of God nor the de-vil, vain-ly, nor often: in your com-mon life, let vir-tue and rea-son go-vern all your thoughts, words, a . . l deeds.

The truly good and great.

They're on-ly great, whom no base mo-tive rules,
Who owe no glo-ry to the breath of fools;
Friends to true me-rit, to their coun try dear;
To o-thers kind, but to them-selves se-vere;
Qui-et in sus-Pring, with their lot con-tent:
And care-ful to im-prove the ta-lents lent:
Good with out pride; tho' hum-ble, yet not mean:
In dan-ger fear less, and in death se-rene.

A Child is a man in a small letter, yet the best copy of A-dam before he tasted the apple: He is nature's picture fresh drawn, which time, and much handling defaces. His soul is like white paper without blots, which the customs of the world often render a blurred notebook. He is truly happy, because he knows no evil. Nature and his parents both dandle him, and 'tice him on with a bait of sugar to a draught of worm-wood. He is the good man's copy, and the old man's fate; the one follows his pureness, and the other falls in to his weakness.

Lessons in Words of One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables.

PSALM CL.

PRAISE the Lord en thron'd on high,
 Praise him in his sancti-ty :
 Praise him for his mighty deeds,
 Praise him who in power exceeds ;
 Praise him with trumpet, pierce the skies,
 Praise with harp and psalteries :
 Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes,
 Praise with violins and lutes,
 Praise with silver cymbals sing,
 Praise on those which loudly ring ;
 Angels, all of human birth,
 Praise the Lord of heaven and earth.

E-VER since the world has been form'd in to societies, nations and kingdoms, the same things have always been carried on, some marrying, some bringing up children with great love, care and tenderness; others negligent of what became of them; some sick,

some dy-ing, some fight-ing, some feast-ing, some mer-CHAN-DIZ-ING, o-tthers tiling the ground, some flat-ter-ing, some boast-ing, some respect-ing, some un-der-min-ing, some wish-ing for death, some fret-ting and mur-mur-ing at their pre-sent e-STATE, some hoard-ing up mo-ney, some seek-ing for the per-fer-ment of the magi-stra-cies, and some ea-ger-ly pur-suing af-ter king-doms; some over-joy'd, o-tthers des-pair-ing, some burn-ing with the strong and ea-ger pur-suit of lust, o-tthers of co-ve-tous-ness, &c.

Of the Seven Wonders of the World.

THE most au-then-tic ac-counts, and not-ed hi-sto-ri-ans a-mong the an-ci-ents, speak with the great-est ap-plause, of the se-ven things, or pla-ces fol-low-ing, as be-ing by them es-teem-ed the most fa-mous, ei-ther for the vast-ness of their fab-ric, or the cu-ri o-si-ty of their work-man-ship. First, the Py-ra-mids of E-gypt, sup-posed to be built by the chil-dren of Is-ra-el while in bon-dage, for se-pul-chres, for the kings of E-gypt. Se-cond-ly, the tow-er of Pha-ros, built by Pto-le-my king of E-gypt. Third-ly, The walls round the ci-ty of Ba-by-lon, built, as some sup-pose, by Se-mi-ra-mis, or, as o-tthers say, by Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar, with large bricks ce-ment-ed with bi-tu-men, eigh-ty-se-ven feet thick, three hun-dred and fif-ty feet high, and four hun-dred and eighty fur-long, or six-ty miles, in cir-cum-fer-ence, Fourth-ly, The temple of Di-a-na at Ephe-sus, which was beau-ti-fi-ed with one hun-dred and twen-ty-se-ven pil-lars of the most cu-ri-ous Pa-

ri-an marble. Fifthly, The tomb of Mau-solus, king of Ca-ri-a, built for him by his queen Ar-te-mi-si-a. Sixthly, The Co-los-sus at Rhodes, which was the image of A-pol-lo, cast in brass, so large, that the legs stood on the shore, on each side the ri-ver that went up to the ci-ty, and so high, that ships pass'd with full sails be-twixt its legs; it was the work-man-ship of one Cha-res the dis-ci-ple of Ly-sip-pus, who spent twelve years in making it. After it had stood one thou-sand three hun-dred and six-ty years, it was thrown down by an earthquake; it was e-ve-ry way so large that few peo-ple could fa-thom its thumb. When the Sa-ra-cens took the i-land, the sta-tue was found ly-ing a-long the ground, which they sold to a Jew, who broke it to pie-ces, and load-ed nine hun-dred ca-mels with the brass. Se-venth-ly, Ac-cord-ing to some the pa-lace of Cy-rus, which was said to be œ-ment-ed with gold: but o-thers say that the am-phi-the-a-tre of Vef-pa-si-an at Rome far ex-cel-led it.

PA-RENTS, mas-ters, and mis-tres-ses, are too of-ten par-ti-al, in be-stow-ing their fa-vours up-on those who least deserve them; and this fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty fre-quent-ly pro-duc-es ve-ry ill ef-fects, by giv-ing the su-pe-ri-o-ri-ty to those whose in-ca-pa-ci-ty, or worth-less-ness, ren-ders them whol-ly un-fit and un-de-serv-ing of it; yet such is the stu-pi-di-ty of some, and the in-sen-si-bi-li-ty of others, that they are blind to the in-de-fa-ti-ga-ble pains, and un-wea-ri-ed di-li-gence of their most du-te-ous

children and ob-se-qui-ous ser-vants; they are deaf to all con-fi-de-ra-ti-on; and tho' unques-ti-on-a-ble proofs of con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly, and ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly per-form-ing their se-ve-ral char- ges are con-ti-nu-al-ly gi-ven, no in-flu-ence is up-on their minds, nor re-gard had to their me-rits, while the fa-vou-rite is ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly in-dul-ged by a par-ti-ci-pa-ti-on, and con-ti-nu-a-ti-on, of all marks of kind-ness, ten-der-ness, and re-spect, which he ve-ry com-mon-ly re-pays with as great a de-gree of ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty and dis-o-be-di-ence, as it was un-rea-son-a-bly be-stow'd up-on him; and though this is no vin-di-ca-ti-on of his un-na-tu-al com-me-mo-ra-ti-on of the ma-n-y ex-tra-or-di-na-ry kind-ness-es un-de-ser-ved-ly heap-ed up-on him, yet it is a very just re-tri-bu-ti-on, for the ob-to-ri-ous par-ti-a-li-ty of the be-stow-er, whom even ma-n-y acts of su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on could not mould in-to a re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on to the me-ri-to-ous-ness of a-no-ther's just de-mer-its. Let this con-fi-de-ra-ti-on be such a hu-mi-li-a-ti-on, as to pro-duce a dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of so un-war-ran-table a be-ha-vi-our.

HUN-GER makes a man un-ea-sy, pee-vish, and pas-si-on-ate, to the last de-gree of un-rea-son-a-ble-ness; and so quar-rel-some, that he is ready to fight with a fea-ther, and be an-ry at the sun-shine; he is dis-turb-ed at a fly's offer-ing to kiss his hand, for fear he should rob him of his vic-tu-als. Till this is sa-tis-fied, there is an en-tire ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on, and dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of all plea-sant-ry and good humour: No ra-ti-o-ci-na-ti-on can ap-

pease him, though couch'd in the strong-est terms and clear-est de-mon-stra-ti-ons. At church the ser-mon is too long, and the pray-ers and thank-giv-ings have no o-ther ef-fect upon his crav-ing maw, than to make him ir-re-li-gi-ous ; its force is so great, re-frac-to-ry and ob-sti-nate that it hear-kens to no ar-gu-ments of ho-nour or ob-li-ga-ti-on, nor ad-mits of a-ny ca-pi-tu-la-ti-ons of health, in-te-rest or au-tho-ri-ty, and on-ly feed its own fan-cy of sa-tis-fac-ti-on and se-cu-ri-ty from a full bel-ly, which makes a re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on with much ease and plea-sure. The u-ni-ver-sa-li-ty of hun-ger is so well known, that all crea-tures make a re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on of their mi-se-rie when un-der its ty-ran-ny ; which is so great that the de-vil took that op-por-tu-ni-ty to tempt Christ him-self, by re-quest-ing him to make a trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on of the stones in-to bread, think-ing it too great for his pow-er to ef-fect.

F I N I S.

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